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DASHAVATARA

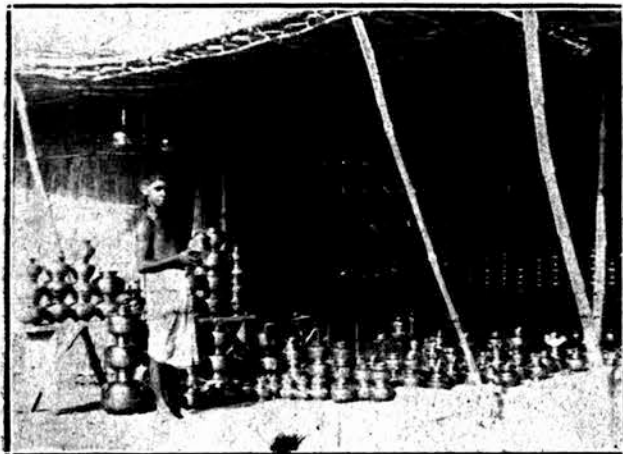
DANCER



Under The Shadow Of The Kutub Minar



(Photos By J. J. Mehta).



A Copper-ware shop. Benares.
(Photo by Bolternstein).



A Street-Singer.
(Photo by M. J. Vyarawalla).



Ruins of the Temple of the Sun at Martand, Kashmir.



This macrozamia palm, estimated to be 12,000 to 15,000 years old, is still thriving with others in Tambourine mountain bush near Brisbane.

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: NOVEMBER 22, 1936.

Romance Of Faizpur

*Tiny Village Where Congress Meets This Year Has History Reaching Back To Days
Of Emperor Ashoka*

(By Vaman H. Pandit, Indore City.)

Out of the monuments, names, proverbs, traditions, private records and evidences, fragments of stories, passages of books, and the like, we do save and recover somewhat from the deluge of time, so let us know something about Faizpur where the Indian National Congress session is going to be held in the last week of December. It would be interesting to many of us to know its history, situation and its modern importance, for it is an obscure place, away even from the railway line.

Faizpur is in Yaval Taluka of East Khandesh district of the Bombay Presidency. It is situated about 21.10" N. and 75.52" E. Its population is a little more than 10,000. It stands on the table-land of the Deccan between the double line of the Vindhya and Satpura mountains. This region is not flat, but is covered with hills running in all directions. Among the hills are many narrow valleys, where rivers rise, such as the Narbada and Tapi, and flow westward into the Arabian Sea. Many parts in these regions are famous as hunting ground for big game such as tigers, bears and bison. Those who have visited the fort of Asirgarh can testify to this fact. The rainfall round about Faizpur is light but occasionally it is fairly heavy. The weather is dry, hot in summer and cold in winter, but not so cold as it is in Northern India.

The chief staple crops grown in East Khandesh are cotton, millets and pulses and groundnuts. Faizpur is one of the chief cotton marts in Khandesh. In by-gone days the dyes of Faizpur were famous, particularly red and blue but now that industry has vanished altogether. Faizpur is situated near the Tapi river which is only a few miles off. There is no railway station for it and to reach it you have to get down at Savada on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway between Buranpur and Bhusawal. The only large town near Faizpur is Buranpur. From Savada Faizpur is only four miles away. It has been proposed to build the Tilak Nagar between Savada and Faizpur and the work has already made much progress and is nearing completion. You shall see large fields of groundnuts here and there.

Two Millenniums Ago

Of Faizpur we hear as far back as Ashoka's times. The river Tapi was known in ancient days as Payoshni, and the town with the



On the eve of its departure from Barcelona for the Front, the "Karl Marx" regiment of the Government forces, is pictured with the Red Flag.

surrounding districts formed part of Ashoka's Empire before 250 B. C. Then, for some time it was under the Kosalas and some of the Kosalas of the plain had wandered to the south and settled on the banks of Payoshni, which was then known as Prabhasa. In the second century A.D. it formed part of the Andhra kingdom.

During the reign of the Gupta Kings, we again hear something very interesting about this spot. Samudra Gupta, who was a born conqueror and who is likened by modern Indian historians to Napoleon, not content with the kingdom of his father, conquered

northern India and extended his sway even in Southern India. It is stated that Samudra Gupta, beginning his march from Chota Nagpur, passed along the eastern coast and went as far south as the modern Conjeevaram. Thence he turned backward through the plateau of the Deccan proper along the Western Ghats, conquering and subjugating wherever he went. It was a mighty progress, an unbroken triumph from beginning to end, passing through Vindhyan and Satpura forests, across mighty rivers, along unfamiliar and unfriendly regions. It is said that Samudra Gupta, after crossing Tapi near Brandapalla, halted for

some time in the village which was famous for its dyes and it is most probable that the place must have been our modern Faizpur. One wonders if the fast dyes which were used for painting in Ajanta caves were brought from this place by the artists?

Under Muslim Sway

In the sixth and seventh century Faizpur came under the sway of the Chalukyas and later it passed into the hands of Yadava kings in the twelfth century. Afterwards we hear of the place at the time of Jalal-ud-Din Khilji, whose nephew and son-in-law Al-ud-Din made a daring raid into the Deccan. He marched through Berar and Khandesh surprised Raja Ramchandra Rao of Deogiri, plundered his capital and compelled him to surrender Ellichpur. The armies of these kings and others while crossing the Tapi made halts near about Faizpur, for it was a place of commerce, where the necessities of life were available.

The place remained for a time under Afghan Sultans, who had their capitals at Thalner. Later the kingdom of Khandesh became independent under Malik Raja in 1383. Its capital was Burhanpur. It was for a time a dependency of Gujarat. Malik Nasir in 1339, who was then the ruler of Khandesh, captured Asirgarh, making Faizpur the base of his military operations. The fortress of Asirgarh surrendered to Akbar and the kingdom was annexed to the Mughal Empire in 1601. Thus Faizpur passed into the hands of the Mughals. With the death of Aurangzeb, Mughal rule in India may be said to have ceased to exist. The eagles gathered greedily round the prostrate carcass. From the North came Nadir Shah and after him the Afghan. The Sikhs flung off the Mughal yoke and set up their rule in the Punjab. From the south the armies of the Maratha Confederacy swept un-

(Continued on page 57)

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

The Geneva Palace of Peace needs a thorough cleansing. There is an unpleasant reek of treachery in Assembly rooms, committee rooms, and corridors.

—Rt. Hon. D. LLOYD GEORGE

RAMANANDA CHATTERJEE

(A SKETCH)

BY NILKAN PERUMAL

In 1926, a Calcutta Editor was invited by the League of Nations to go over to Geneva and observe its activities. The call came directly, not through the 'proper channel' which is the Government of India. The Editor accepted the honour but when the 'Geneva show' wanted to pay him in advance the cost of the trip, he declined to take it. "If I had taken the money, it would have affected me subconsciously; I should, perhaps, have faltered in my judgment, when pronouncing opinion about the League" he told me. Such was his code of ethics. This Editor was none other than Babu Ramananda Chatterjee, the distinguished owner-editor of "The Modern Review."

Disillusionment At Geneva

Thus did Ramananda visit Europe for the first time. Reaching Geneva, he was present at the opening session of the League Assembly. He sat in the distinguished visitors' gallery. But nobody knew him as Ramananda, the editor. He was mistaken for old Tagore, the poet. The newspaper "La Tribune de Geneva" describing the opening meeting of the League Session, only confirmed the mistake by stating that, "in the tribune of honour sat a remarkably venerable person with a long, white, flowing beard. He was none other than the famous post-philosopher, Rabindranath Tagore." The reporter of "La Tribune" was not far wrong, for, to a foreigner, Ramananda and Tagore look much the same. Only, the poet

is taller in stature and his features are handsomer.

Ramananda's vision was unclouded, as he sat observing the League Assembly in session. The orations of Aristide Briand and Austen Chamberlain and the passionate outburst of Stresemann in favour of lasting world peace, did not deceive the veteran editor. They did not leave any favourable impression on him. Indeed, he was disappointed with the whole show. The League was merely 'a toy organisation' in the hands of a few European Imperialist powers, he then concluded. Expressing that view, he wrote a series of notes, letters and articles to his magazines. Ramananda was surprised to notice that even in matters relating to culture and health, the League served the interests of Europe first. India paid a large sum to the League but the return she got was indeed very little, never in proportion to the payment, when compared with other Member-States. For instance, even small South American States had a seat in the League Council but India did not have any such privilege. Again, Indians employed in the League Secretariats were very few, and even they did not hold any positions of responsibility. All these struck the editor as unsatisfactory. He wanted remedies. But then what could he do, except ra-

cing his pen and speak to the world by means of written words? And that he did.

While Ramananda was in Europe, Sir William Vincent was proclaiming that the abolition of slavery in Nepal was due to the League's efforts. This idle claim was refuted by the editor in the course of his articles in "The Modern Review." He also pleaded that the Indian delegation to the League each year should be led by an Indian only chosen by the Delhi Legislature. All these recommendations and criticisms did not go in vain. The Indian delegation to the League was in 1929 led by an Indian, in the person of Sir Muhammad Habibullah. More Indians were selected to serve at the League Headquarters and positions of importance with substantial salaries were offered to them. Delegations were sent out to report on health questions in the Orient, and an eminent Indian, Sir S. Radhakrishnan, was selected to sit on the League Committee to promote peace through Intellectual Co-operation. All these progressive steps taken by the League, after 1926, are to some extent due to the writings of Ramananda Babu.

"Modern Review" And "Prabasi"

To-day Ramananda is the owner-editor of "The Modern Review" and also "Prabasi," a magazine in his mother-tongue, Bengali. A recent venture is his Hindi magazine, the "Vishal Bharat" ably edited by Pandit Benarsidas Chaturvedi, a Hindi scholar who has distinguished himself as an authority on the question of Indians abroad. These three magazines are perhaps the most widely read publications emerging from Bengal. To the world outside, only "The Modern Review" is well known. Walk into a library in any English-speaking land, you are sure to see a copy of that magazine there. Even in many continental countries where English is not spoken, scholars interested in India went in for "The Modern Review" to acquaint themselves with facts about India.

Ramananda's publications are among the earliest magazines for the cultured people to introduce pictorial journalism in India. As far as possible, he illustrated every article that was published. Then, there were few Indian edited magazines in English, and none of them published illustrations. But the British publications now and then did publish a few pictures. As time went on, Ramananda's methods were copied by other Indian journals.

For over thirty years "The Modern Review" has been publishing articles from many eminent writers all over the world. 'A.E.', W.B. Yeats, J. T. Sunderland, H. Salto, Yone Noguchi, C. F. Andrews, Patrick Geddes, William Rothenstein, Dr. Winternitz, the late Mrs. Ramsay Macdonald and Sister Nivedita, all wrote to its pages from time to time. Among Indian writers Sjt. Nihal Singh, Lala Lajpat Rai, Sudhindra Bose, and Taraknath Das wrote frequently from the United States. The historian Jadunath Sarkar sent in his researches on the history of our land. Besides all these writers, Tagore became the 'star contributor' to Ramananda's magazines. He wrote letters, short stories, novels, philosophical pieces, also poetry. This galaxy of writers wrote on varying subjects and they were educative as well

as instructive to Indians who, thirty years ago, had not gone to Europe in large numbers in search of knowledge, as they do to-day. "The Modern Review" and "Prabasi" brought the world to India. They also gave glimpses of India to the world.

Ramananda does not belong to any political party in India, nor does he hold any brief for any particular individual in this country or abroad. If he praises an individual or a piece of good work done, he says the appropriate things in moderate language. On the other hand, if he criticises, his criticisms are as keen as a razor. But understanding as he does human nature, even his sharpest criticisms are often softened by his saving grace of humour.

His Independent Spirit

Ramananda is no believer in chained journalism. When he accepted the Presidency of the Hindu Mahasabha he was criticised by Pt. Chaturvedi, the editor of his Hindi magazine, in the course of an article. The owner answered the criticisms flung at him but the incident never impaired their mutual friendship and regard, for Ramananda likes to see every editor possess independence in his editorial conduct, as he himself does.

When Mahatma Gandhi's Non-Co-operation movement was launched in 1920, Ramananda wrote about it with sympathy. Whatever appealed to him as proper in the programme, he praised, but at the same time expressed serious doubts about its success. Even to-day, this editor is not a whole-hearted supporter of all the decisions of the Congress. But he is a believer in India achieving complete independence. He sees little or no good in the direct achievements of British Rule in India, though credit has sometimes been claimed for some of its incidental results.

Ramananda writes a simple, lucid style. He has a sense of dry humour too, as his writings show. If he condemns the British Government in India, he criticises his own people with the same uncompromising bluntness. When the Congressmen in Bengal embarked on petty quarrels, he wrote that it was a shame to India that such things should be allowed to grow. Again when the subjects of an Indian Prince revolted against their Ruler's autocracy, he did not hesitate to carry on a crusade against the Prince and bring about an enquiry by the Government of India. To him, British or Indian, it mattered little in public matters.

No product of any Western school of journalism, not even an apprentice under any great master in the profession, Ramananda conceived for himself the principles and traditions of high-class journalism as a result of his own thinking. As a thinker he is no less great than as a writer. With these advantages he goes on working along his own path, straight as a geometrical line.

Reveals Tagore's Genius

Ramananda laboured hard to reveal the genius of Tagore to the world outside. This was done by publishing the poet's poems, short stories and philosophical articles in "The Modern Review" and "Prabasi". And it was at his suggestion that Tagore undertook to translate his Bengali works into English. These translations appeared regularly in "The Modern Review." Subsequently, the English translation of "Gitanjali" was sent to Stockholm by Tagore on the advice of some British friends of his. The result was that he got the first Nobel Prize for literature

(Continued on page 56)

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WITCHCRAFT IN INDIA

Belief In Magic, Both White And Black, Pervades Lower Strata Of Population To Undreamt-Of Extent And Is Frequently Responsible For Serious Crime

Although the India of to-day, as known to the average Britisher who lives there, is no longer the 'Mysterious East', that is in large measure due to the fact that he fails to interest himself in matters outside his immediate business, his sport and albeit to a somewhat limited degree, politics. observes a writer in the 'Indian State Railways Magazine'—

In making that statement no reflection is intended to be made on the present day Britisher in India. In the days of John Company he rarely went home; mails took many months to arrive from England; there was almost no organised sport, newspapers when they eventually made their appearance, were very few and such few as there were gave very little news beyond that relating to the Services; there were no railways, no motor cars, no aeroplanes, so that contact between one place and another was a tedious and laborious business; there was, in fact, little to interest the Britisher other than the country and the people of India itself. As a natural result the exile of those times was much more intimate with the languages, the customs, the religions, the manners and the lives in general of those amongst whom his work lay than in his counterpart to-day.

Hence there was greater knowledge of the East and its mysteries. The mysteries are still there, to-day almost unknown, yet almost as vital a part of the life of the land as in those by-gone days.

Even Among Educated Classes

To this day a belief in magic, both black and white, pervades all the more ignorant classes in India and is frequently responsible for serious crime. Nor is it always eliminated by culture and education, as is evidenced by the fact that comparatively educated persons are frequently victimised by rogues who profess to be able to double currency notes miraculously. Thus, to give a single instance a well-to-do merchant in Indore recently handed over two thousand eight hundred rupees to a certain soothsayer, who claimed to have the power of doubling notes by means of a marvellous process. As a fact, he did possess and demonstrate a process not marvellous, of causing both the notes and himself to disappear. Ignorant villagers are, naturally, much more easily imposed on, as in the case of a village near Multan in the Punjab, which parted with about fifteen thousand rupees in cash and ornaments, to a 'fakir' who first, presumably by sleight of hand, called down a few rupees from heaven in order to inspire confidence in his piety and and marvellous prowess and then professed to be able to turn silver ornaments into gold and one rupee into three. The miracle would take twenty-four hours to perform, he said and during that time, whilst the villagers slept, he of course departed, never to be seen again by his dupes.

A belief in magic, again for it can hardly be described as anything else, appears in the practice, reported on good authority from Rangoon, of a director of an international trading company who,

when ill, has sewn into the seat of his pyjama trousers by his Catholic wife, a pious fragment of the holy St. Theresa's petticoat.

Not infrequently a belief in witchcraft leads to the murder of the reputed witch. In Bihar, for instance, not long ago, nine cases of murder were ascribed to witchcraft, and in Patna a small girl, the daughter of a blacksmith was murdered in retaliation for the supposed enchantments of her mother; while an aboriginal woman, suspected of being a witch, was killed in the Ghatsila district. In Fyzabad a man was killed on the advice of a medicine man, as being the cause of another's prolonged dysentery, and in Badanga a cobbler, who was suspected of having bewitched an idiot of good family, was pegged out and periodically belaboured, while the bewitched one was watched for improvement in his condition. Ultimately, as there was none the cobbler succumbed. A mob in the Nizam's Dominions, some little while since, killed a woman who was believed to have brought cholera on the village; a belief arising from the hysterical statement of a woman who was said to be possessed and to whom it was said there had entered the spirit of the goddess who was being worshipped at the time by the village. In Gonda in the United Provinces a wizard was murdered by his own pupil, in the belief that he, the wizard, has caused an evil spirit to destroy the former's wife and that it would in time also cause it to destroy him.

Those are but a few recent instances and scarcely a week passes when a murder in connection with witchcraft is not reported in the daily press. How many there are that are not so reported it is impossible even vaguely to guess.

Lighter Side Of Problem

There is, however a lighter side to the subject and this was discussed in an address on 'Hill Deities and Witches' which Sir Herbert Emerson, Governor of the Punjab, delivered before the Lahore Rotary Club. An officer touring in the hills, he said, often found himself called on to act as arbitrator between the people and their Gods and he, when he was a district officer, were often placed in a most difficult position. Giving an instance of one particular God who seemed to have broken the code by which one God did not encroach on the territory of other Gods. Sir Herbert recalled that on one occasion when he was camping at a village a deputation waited on him, asking for a Government grant as compensation for the damage done by this particular god. This, of course had to be refused. The troubles of villagers appeared to have arisen as the result of the rivalry between their own village god and this other god. On the day that he refused this grant to the village, his son then rather small, was accompanying him in a 'doly', a sort of hammock carried on poles. Near the village shrine he fell out of this. He was not hurt but the explanation that was given to him, Sir Herbert, later about the incident was that as he had played into the hands of one of the gods, the other god had given the 'doly' a push and his son

had fallen out as an indication of the god's displeasure.

Once when the rains had held off, he was exhorted to do what an earlier potentate used to do on such occasions, namely to get all the priests of the rain-god to strip themselves of their clothes and put them out in the sun until the rain fell. He had asked the people out of curiosity, as to what happened if the rain god sent too much rain. He was told that the same thing was repeated and that the priests were left in the rain until it stopped.

What Witches Are Like

Speaking of witches in the hills, who were very much like witches in the West, they seemed to have long fingers and toe-nails and also long tongues. He once heard of a witch who lived on the banks of the Sutlej river. A party was proceeding on the other side of the river and the witch wanted to join them as they seemed to be throwing choice pieces of food about. There was no bridge or boat. Then the witch had a bright idea. On the far side of the river was a rock. So she shot out her tongue until it reached the rock and then, climbing on it, she walked over to the party.

Not only are witches frequently murdered but they, themselves, frequently commit murders for their own ends, and to that extent, perhaps, in some degree, justify their persecution. Not long ago a boy was sacrificed in Bhaugapur for the purpose of exorcising evil spirits from a possessed woman; while on the eve of the great Dassehra Festivals of a year ago two sorcerers of Sambalpur described by the High Court as men of standing, sacrificed a boy for some nefarious purpose of their own.

But the aid of human sacrifice in order to exorcise evil spirits is not very usual as it is commoner to treat the body of the possessed by more direct methods. Indeed, a Hindu girl was beaten to death at Lahore in an attempt to cure her of the possession, and this apparently, at a shrine frequented by persons in order to experience possession by the deity.

In view, however, of the illiteracy and the population concerned,

the amount of crime actually due to a belief in witchcraft appears to be unexpectedly small although it is naturally apt to increase with the appearance of calamities or epidemics which are ascribable to the malevolence of witches; and in Chota Nagpur there are actually professional witch doctors, called 'sokha' whose business it is to indicate the witch responsible for a calamity or epidemic that has occurred.

Personal Magic

Personal magic is not the only form in which magic appears. Tribal magic in which the whole community combines, usually at some festival, in rites or dances intended to secure fertility, both of the humans and the crops is a normal feature of tribal religion. Such festivals or rites are usually associated with the agricultural year and frequently involve much licence, intended to have a magic effect on the fertility of the crops and of the community itself. Magic is invoked by certain tribes in an effort to influence the rice crop, by planting a root or two in earth placed in the hollow top of a bamboo and so raised above the rest of the field which, it is believed, is thus induced to grow high.

Dancing has probably a magical origin and it certainly has a magical aspect, as when it involves leaping up in the air to encourage the growth of paddy; and it has even been suggested that acrobatic displays originated in the same idea. Similarly, animal dancing, such as that for instance of the Gonds, Bhatrias and Parjas of the Central Provinces, probably originated in an attempt to increase or perhaps, merely to concentrate by means of magic the wild animals on which the community partly depends for its food supply.

An unpleasant and an amusing example may be quoted in conclusion as evidencing the belief in magic. The Kuki tribe have a custom of putting a bug into the bundle of the departing guest, in order that the rest of the vermin may, likewise, magically, leave the house. And it is the custom to give a Prabhu bride a grindstone to hold, which she gives to her husband saying, 'Take the baby,' that action invoking the magic of birth of a lusty son.

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IRRATIONAL SOUNDS

You know, Soli, don't you? He has the habit of reciting "Elegy written in a Country Churchyard" while he is bathing! He bathes with a certain amount of noise. Varied are the noises which accrue from his bathroom. Squeals, bass, baritone, gurgles, the metallic sound of the recurring contact between the pail and the "kala-sia," called "lota" in Bhuleshwar, Khar, Ville Parle where our Gujarati friends live. Loud is the hulla-boo, between broken melodies from popular airs, half-sung, half-spoken, he pours out some famous stanzas of that elegy, with special reference to those gentlemen, like Milton who have left this bourn to the other side, from where no traveller returns. Splashing of water, washing hair with white lather, cleaning the spaces between the fingers of the feet, singing, shouting, reciting!

Noise For The Sake Of Noise

Every day these shouts emanate from millions of bath-rooms, women of the house are accustomed to them. They are intimate—part of the sounds and scenes which form the day. The songs may differ, the 'ragas' may differ, but the intonations, and the break-

Heard From The Bath-Rooms

By RUSTOM VAKEEL

ages (of melodies) are there. Noise for the sake of noise, and vague repetitions. From the bathroom ensues the following. "Macaulay uses his metaphors like cannon balls," or just "Bal Gangadhar Tilak." "Bal Gangadhar Tilak" with varied modulations, and different accentuations. If once caught in it, it sticks, till you come out of the bath-room. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, or Mohanlal Karamchand Gandhi, or Thomas Babington Macaulay, in all their luxury of consonants and vowels, repeated ad infinitum, through the whole toilet ceremony, through the process of wearing the shirt, through the tortures of wearing the collar. Mohanlal Karamchand Gandhi, through the painful moments when you are thrusting your feet in your shoes with or without the help of the shoe-horn. Daji Abaji Khare, Sir Erskine Perry, Sir Erskine Perry, as Sir Phiroze-

shah Mehta used to pronounce. Even when the first whiff of breakfast cometh from the other room, the flavour of omelette, or scrambled eggs, or just of warm dal and delicate 'shaks,' the concatenation of sounds and consonants, of patriots and verses, which had its beginning in the bath-room does not entirely fizzle out. Mute inglorious Milton, or "Gather ye rosebuds while ye may" still hold his tongue, interspersed with whistles, 'la la la,' or the 'avaaa's of the 'ragas,' or 'tra rata ratat tat' of scrap melody. Some passing whiff of Hollywood, or of Casino de Paris.

Irrational But Pleasure-Giving

These sounds are in every home. Tolerant sweet woman, mother, sister or wife, knows them. They know when they are coming. It may be 'Ya Ali' or 'Shookra Khoda,' or 'Are Khoda,' or just a sad whistle, which are parts of yourselves, of Brown, or Burjorji. These sounds sometimes mean nothing, they are shorthand indices of past-events, but they have a significance in the home. They are not in the dictionaries, most of them, but they have mantric effects in homes. They are evolved during speech-time in bath-rooms, or in intimate conversations with those whom you are fond of. It may be ya-hoo, it may be ho-bo, it may be O. K. For example, Bomanji has the habit to say my life "is from Colaba to Baharot." In a translation it loses its glamour. He uses it when he sneezes, it is a tribal phrase.

These sounds and phrases, have association values, they belong to the amenities of life, they have a kind of gemutlichkeit as the Germans say. There are certain sounds which a man achieves after triumphing over the collar stud, or solving a stiff problem, or after untying a recalcitrant knot. They are highly personal, and may not be always respectable. They have no philological significance, they are irrational but are fraught with meaning for the man who utters them. This ritual of sound needs no annotation, it gives pleasure, it makes you feel happy with yourself. You can't shout in the train or the fire-temple or the church as you do in the bathroom. You know that His Lordship the Judge, the foreman of the jury, the interpreter with the stiff collar, the Mahaupadyaksha, have a repertoire of sounds with which they regale themselves in their bath-rooms or within the hearing of sympathetic souls who tolerate them at home.

For example, there is Adi, who goes about from one room to another, saying "Some people come from this side and some people go from that side." It is obvious that it is neither Vedic, nor Gothic, it is mere ebullition of animal spirits. He just says it the whole time, he plays with it, enjoys its sound. You may call it "mannerism." The mimicry of pedlars, of "chana-kurmure" wala's, of our friend the "Samosa-walas," who sounds like the impact of stone thrown in calm waters, when the evenings are still, two big vowel sounds and then a sudden stand-still, "Samosa. All these sounds have their full play wherever adolescence takes bath. The joy is the joy of the jungle, of youth, of animal spirits, of self-expression. It is in Bethoven's Leonora, in Wagner's Tannhauser, in jazz, in the dance, savage or ballet, in the exquisite representation of some personal mood in solo dancing.



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Legal Fun

An irate lady standing over her dead dog—(the ugliest brute imaginable):—"You Murderer"—Lawyer Motorist (pacifying):—"Madame, I will replace your dog."

Lady (freezingly):—"Sir, you flatter yourself."

* * * *

In a suit, one eminent counsel was addressing the jury and as he was making some important points in support of his case his learned opponent kept on shaking his head thereby destroying all the effect thereof. The counsel addressing, noticing this, addressed the jury thus:—"Gentlemen of the jury, at all these remarks that I have been making, my learned friend has been shaking his head, but I assure you—(pointing at the head of his opponent)—"there is nothing in it."

* * * *

It is almost proverbial that a lawyer never does anything well for which he does not receive a fee.

Lord Mansfield told the story, that feeling this influence once upon him, he took some guineas out of a purse and put them in his waist coat pocket, so as to

keep up the real professional stimulus.

It was the dinner hour and the Prison Inspectors were hurrying over their official round. They asked several questions quickly: "I am here gentlemen" explained the pick-pocket "as the result of a moment of abstraction".

"And I" observed the incendiary, "because of an unfortunate habit of making light of things."

"The reason I am here" chimed in the forger "is simply on account of a natural desire to make a name for myself."

"And I" added the burglar "through nothing but taking advantage of an opening which was offered in a large mercantile establishment."

The prisoner was not professionally represented.

Before proceeding with the case, the Judge said:—"This is a very serious offence you are charged with. If you are convicted, it means a long term of imprisonment: Have you no counsel to look after your defence?"

The Prisoner in the most confident manner leaned toward the Judge and replied:—"No, your honour, I have no counsel but I have some very good friends on the jury."

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A SMILING SHEAF OF LETTERS

Letter writing is a fine art. It may touch the whole gamut of human emotions. It may move the deepest pathos in your heart. It may convulse you with side-splitting laughter. What a glorious thing is the God-given gift of happy, hearty, innocent laughter! Truly, it is a thing of beauty and joy for ever. There is no remorse in it—no sting. It is infectious. You cannot gravely contemplate a hearty laughter, unless you are one of those constitutional incapables—those stoics of old, who looked upon laughter as a sort of levity, a sin, to be studiously avoided. It is a feast in which young and old, rich and poor, man and woman, boys and girls can freely participate to their hearts' content without a penny of expense and with no after-effects in the shape of bad liver or poor digestion. It leaves in the wake one long happy glorious memory.

I have a collection in my Scrap Book of some screamingly funny letters, which I have no doubt will move one to that happy state of relaxation of mind by a hearty laughter. In India, through one cause and another, may be, political, social, economic, physical, religious, family, one has come to associate much long-faced gravity of a Homer. Many of us appear, figuratively speaking, so many living Atlases with the world of cares, worries, anxieties, disappointments, despair and despondency lifted on their bent backs, not knowing where to unload this burden. To such as these, my epistolary feast will come as an agreeable change. Their otherwise stolid and stoc countenances will be wreathed in ripples of hearty laughter. It

LAWYERS' LOVE-LETTERS

If Your Face Wants to Laugh, Let It.
If Your Face Cannot Laugh, Make It.

(By R. K. DALAL, B. Com., F.S.A.A. R.A. (India).)

may give them that "Kruschen" feeling to romp, skip and dance. If it does, this collection will have served an object lesson. If it does not, my collection will need a reshuffling and revision.

Forensic Eloquence In The Mofussil

Have you ever had the good fortune to hear the forensic eloquence of a mofussil pleader of the old school, when he bandied words, arguments, and gesticulations with his learned friend of the opposite party? Like our friend the modern barrister, he is never in want of words. Words come to him easily, but they are not the right words for the right moment. But our friend is never deterred this handicap. Language after all is a vehicle of expression—one may roll in Rolls-Royce, another in the jolting, jorky Tim Lizzy. The purpose of both these vehicles is to convey one's meaning. And the more poetic you are—that is innocent of grammar, idiom and dictionary—the more subtle becomes the humour, with which no height of rising, resounding and rambling eloquence can compare. Here is an instance to illustrate the above observation.

"Your Worship, My learned friend with more wind from a tea-pot,

thinks to browbeat me from legs. But this is mere gorilla warfare. I stand under the shoes of my client, and only seek to place my bone of contention clearly in Your Honour's eye. My learned friend vainly runs amock upon the sheet anchor of my case. Your Honour will be pleased enough to observe that my client is a widow, a poor chap with one postmortem son. A widow of this country. Your Honour will be pleased to observe is not like a widow of Your Honour's country. A widow of this country is not able to eat more than one meal a day or to wear clean clothes or to look after a man. So my poor client had no such physis or mind as to be able to assault the lusty complainant. Yet she has been deprived of some of her more valuable leather, the leather of her nose. My learned friend has thrown only an argument "ad hominy" upon my teeth that my client's witnesses are her own relations. But they are not near relations. Their relationship is only homeopathic, so the misty arguments of my learned friend will not hold water. Then my learned friend has said that there is on the side of his client a respectable witness, viz. a pleader, and since the witness is independent so he should be believed. But Your Honour, with your Honour's vast experience, is pleased enough to observe that truthfulness is not so plentiful as black berries in this country. And I am sorry to say, though this witness is a man of my own feathers, that there are in my profession black sheep of every complexion, and some of them do not always speak the gospel truth. Until the witness explains what has become of my client's nose leather, he cannot be believed. He cannot be allowed to raise a castle in the air by beating upon a bush. So trusting in that administration of British Justice upon which the Sun never sets, I close my case."

A Bhulabhai or Jayakar may have the word mastery, captivating style and an elegant turn of phrases, but for sheer picturesqueness of language the above takes easily the palm.

Lawyers' Love Letters

Lawyers are, as a race, a very prosaic, entirely matter-of-fact in their make-up. The poetry of life with its fineries and frills does not attract them half as much as the prose of it with its facts and fables. Statement of sentiments does not find a ready response in their hearts as an affidavit of solid facts upon which to build a superstructure of law, precedent, logic, reason, inference, insinuations and arguments. They are never at their best except when battling with intellectual abstractions. A tear to them wrung from the heart is nothing more than a H. 2 O. with a pinch of salt. One almost doubts whether in the matters of affairs of the heart they can court with the gay embellishments and extravagance of language of lay lovers. The province of law has ceased now to be a close preserve of the mere males. The third rib of man is now increasingly invading these precincts. The circumstances in which two law-

yers of opposite series are thrown in each other's company may lead to profession of love, paying court to each other, promise of marriage, and breach thereof in quick logical succession.

As each is armed with the latest ruling of law and precedents on marriage, divorce, or breach of promise, it is on the cards that the slightest infringement of the sections, rules, or schedules of these Acts might lead to development, which might in some cases be attended by breach of promise case with the inevitable thrill of letters exchanged, professions made and promises given. In case of two perfect lawyers involved in such an action, the letters would be less of love letters and more of love-documents-of-conveyance written in the 'stale, fat and unprofitable' legal jargon of whereof, whereas, hereunto, aforesaid and what not.

If quite a number of women lawyers married male colleagues, we shall some day enjoy the thrill of reading a lawyer's breach of promise case with the inevitable letters on the following lines.

"My Darling (if I may call you so without prejudice). Whereas you have deeply touched that part of me commonly known and described as the heart, together with the appurtenances thereof, and whereas I seek a lawful wedded wife, Now therefore I do solemnly and sincerely hereby declare this my will, desire and intention, to have and to hold you until death us do part, in consideration whereof I undertake to execute a deed to endow you with all my worldly goods as herein-after in the schedule hereto specifically described and set forth, this offer to remain open for a reasonable time as defined in 'Sutor v Sweet' (1934, 8 K.B. 345, 351).

"In token whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day and date first above written,
(Sd) EDWIN DEO (Bachelor),
(In the presence of)
Tom Clarke. (L. S.)

II

"Dear Edwin,
I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter containing draft promise of marriage. Before accepting same I shall be obliged if you will furnish me with further and better particulars, to wit:—

"Am I the first woman you have ever been in love with? If not specify previous attachments, identifying persons with whom, places where and time during which.

"Are you prepared to give discovery of all documents and letters which are or have been in your possession, custody or power from such persons as are hereinbefore referred to, together with copies of documents and letters passing from you to them, and each of them?

"On receipt of the above particulars I shall give same my consideration and communicate further with you in due course:
ANGELINE ROE (Spinster)."

III

"Dear Angelina,
With reference to your letter now before me, marked "Roe to Deo 1," hereinafter referred to as "the said letter," I Edwin Deo, bachelor, hereby make oath and say as follows:—

"That I have never, to the best

(Continued on page 58)

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your teeth, your teeth
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Dashavathara—Dance Plays Of Kanara

Stirring Folk-Dances Akin To Kathakali But With Unique Individuality Of Their Own

(By M. S. MADHAVA RAU).

The indigenous dance-plays of North and South Kanaras are popularly known as the Dashavathara, because their themes largely centre round the Puranic stories relating to the ten Avatars or incarnations on earth of Vishnu. They also go by the name of Yakshagana, attributing to them heavenly origin, the Yakshas being the minstrels of Indra's court. They are in the nature of dance-ballet plays and it is surprising that they, in no way inferior to the Javanese ballets or the Kathakali plays, are little known outside the Karnataka and even not throughout that province. Perhaps the physical isolation of the Kanaras might have been one of the reasons for it, just as the Kathakali was not known till very recently outside Kerala.

OF ANCIENT ORIGIN.

The Yakshagana has been a favourite art for centuries in Kanara. The historical origin of this folk-art is difficult to trace. But the high excellence in which it is practised can certainly claim for it a long heritage and a devoted and cultured labour in maintaining the standard untainted by cheap imitations of exotic art which invade the mufasils for commercial purposes. The individuality of these dance-ballets, interspersed with music and extempore prose, is unique. They hold the village-folk spell-bound for hours together throughout the night, while the modern educated people also delight in attending the specially interesting martial scenes of the play when heroes meet for mortal combat. The themes are chosen from the Ramayana, Mahabharata, Bhagavata and other Puranas. Time and changing fashions and tastes have had little effect on the popularity and appeal of the Yakshagana. And now that a renaissance in art is the passion in the country, and especially the lost, or languishing, art of dancing is slowly coming into its own, it is but meet that the Yakshagana should get as much publicity as any other folk-dance of India. Indeed the Yakshagana has features in it which will have a wider appeal, and that to modern tastes also, without the special effort which some other forms of folk-dance may demand.

A SIMPLE OPEN-AIR AFFAIR.

It is an all-night performance commencing at about 9 and going on till sunrise. It is played entirely in the open in a large paddy-field during summer when the ground is bare and dry. A square space, marked off by poles and decorated with leaves, serves as stage and illumination is by two oil-fed torches. Crowds of villagers gather in thousands sometimes walking over 10 to 15 miles from distant villages, and witness the play with rapt attention. The cost of the performances is borne either by a single landlord of the village or by subscriptions by a small group of people interested in the art, and so far the villagers it is a free show. While entertaining them it also serves as a source of educating them in religion, ethics, music, dance and generally in the art of good living.

HOW IT IS DONE.

The director is called the Bhagavath who recites in good clear-throated and peasant music of a special style in Kanarese, in song after song the theme



A DASHAVATARA CHARACTER.

(Krishnappa, in the role of the Demon Samasaptaka).

of the play to the accompaniment of the drone, drum and cymbals. During battle-scenes, a 'chanda,' or high-pitched drum, is used in addition which imparts to the audience the grim sense of the excitement or tension animating the actors at the time. Ganesha, the tutelary deity of the drama and dance, is worshipped and so are a few other minor gods, after which the play begins.

A temporary screen is held and every important character is very dramatically, first in partial view and then fully revealed in appropriate dance movement to the audience. The theme is developed entirely through dance interpreting the emotions in the songs recited by the Bhagavath. The dance movements are all rhythmical and do not demand of the onlooker a minute knowledge of the classical symbolism of the gestures to understand their significance. In this respect it may be said to be universal in technique and not everclassical like the Kathakali which presupposes on the part of the audience a fair knowledge of the Natya Sastra.

GRACEFUL COSTUMES.

The roles are mostly of personalities from the great epics and Puranas, like Rama, Lakshman, Ravan, Krishna, Arjuna, Bhima and so on. Women's roles are played by men dressed for the parts. The costumes are traditional in style but show much grace and beauty combined with

fantasy. Each character has a separate or definite style of dress for the body and the head. They are not confusing as the dresses in Kathakali are. The dress of the Rakshasa or demon is an improvement on that of the perhaps earlier masked-devil dance, a religious-social survival of animism. But the costumes of Rama, Arjuna, Anjaneya and other important characters are gorgeous and charming, while the make-up of the faces is not grotesque, but striking.

DANCE EXPRESSION.

As was said already, the characters develop the theme through dance. They sometimes also sing in unison with the Bhagavath and after the dance-expression of the emotion converse in elegant prose. This triple combination is, however, artistically homogeneous and the difficulty in mastering this art is perhaps another reason for the Yakshagana not having widely spread either by imitation or otherwise.

The dance-movements are at their highest pitch and most expressive phase during battle scenes. But the climax is worked up, or led to, solely by rhythm. In no other style of dance have leg movements been developed to such perfection in agility, grace and mobility. Yaksha dancers, whirling round and round like tops, but with all in the most rhythmic manner, are in the climax of tension and it is a treat to see them then. It is acrobatic

too in nature, but rhythmic to the core.

A POPULAR ART.

Kanara has even now quite a number of 'Melas', as these dance-players' groups are called, and those of Mandarthi, Katila and Maranakatte, are some of them which are famous. Ganapati Prabhu, Ramaiah Shetty, Rama, Krishnappa are some of the most popular players. The groups are cosmopolitan, in that neither communal nor class considerations influence their composition, but only pure art. The players practice, either individually or in groups, during the monsoon and after the harvests, and mainly during the summer months, they go from village to village giving their performances. They have kept the art pure, untainted by the anachronisms and other ugly features which have marred the so-called modern stage in India unfortunately popular even among our educated classes in towns and cities. They entertain the villagers and keep them informed of the rich legacies of the Puranas.

VENTURING FORTH!

It is happy news that specimens of this ancient dance are proposed to be shown shortly in some of the principal centres of Karnataka, and, of course, in Bombay, the 'urbs prima' of India in art and culture as in other things too, during the closing days of this month. Mr. K. Shivaram Karanth, the talented young artist and renowned playwright of Karnataka, is organising a party of dancers, including Yakshagana, for the purpose. His knowledge of art, combined with a sense for modernity, is sure to make a success of the venture, and Bombay, it is hoped, will give every encouragement to it.

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SOVIET AND THE SEAS

The Soviet Government is embarking on a naval building programme intended to win it power on the sea comparable to the land power attained by the creation of the largest and one of the best equipped armies in the world, it was shown recently in an editorial article in the newspaper Pravda.

The article greatly interested foreign diplomats and military attaches, especially since Pravda's position as the chief organ of the Communist party makes such a statement equivalent to official announcement, writes Harold Deany in "The New York Times".

Pravda intimated the programme was actually under way and attaches thought this explained the boastful note in the Soviet news reports of the Baltic and Pacific naval manoeuvres just completed.

Hints that the Soviet Government intended to build up its navy—which is now little more than a coast guard force—were given by high Soviet officials two years ago and the Soviet Union has declined to enter into any engagements to limit naval building unless protected by limitation agreements binding

INTENSIVE NAVAL BUILDING PROGRAMME ALREADY UNDER WAY, SAYS PRAVDA

other powers with which the Soviet Union might come into conflict meaning primarily Germany and Japan.

THE NEW PLAN.

The Pravda article, starting with the announcement, "the Soviet Union is a sea power," says it is now creating a powerful navy and will carry its development still further. The article concluded with this warning.

"The Soviet Union will still more intensively reinforce its sea coasts and by the creation of a powerful navy on a level with all our armed forces will lift still higher the defence of the Soviet Union as a great state."

Soviet officials have frequently pointed out, as did Pravda to-day, that two-third of the Soviet boundaries are sea coasts, and, moreover that its water boundaries are so divided that strong separate

forces and bases are necessary in Baltic, Pacific and Black Sea.

Some of the Soviet Union's richest and most important areas—rich grain fields, coal and iron deposits, industries of the Ukraine, industrial centres of the Far East, and industry and shipping around Leningrad—are accessible by sea.

CLOSE-LIPPED

Soviet officials are extremely close-lipped about the details of their armed forces, permitting to be known only what they wish to be known, but so far as foreign experts know the Soviet strength in capital ships is negligible.

Its only battleships now, in the belief of foreign experts, are three or four ancient left-overs of the Czarist navy which, though reconstructed under the Soviet regime, could not hold up in a battle line against any first-class fleet. The

Soviet Government reported three years ago that it was negotiating for the construction of some light cruisers with France and Italy, but whether these actually were built cannot be learned.

One 7,600-ton cruiser, laid down in 1929, is understood to have been completed, and an airplane carrier and a few cruisers laid down many years ago are also believed to have been completed. This information, scant and uncertain though it is, comes from foreign sources. Official information is unobtainable.

Soviet naval building presumably has been devoted thus far largely to repairing and completing old Czarist ships and then to constructing torpedo boats, destroyers, mine-layers and submarine, of which last class, foreign attaches believe, Russia owns upward of sixty and perhaps many more.

Much of the Soviet construction connected with the navy has been on naval bases and naval airplanes of the latest model. For instance it has been officially revealed that Kronstadt, key to the Leningrad base of the recent naval manoeuvres, has been completely renovated and strengthened in the last two years.

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The Modern Torture Chamber

By CAMER SALEH

THE Modern Torture Chamber is nothing but a Barber's shop, situated in the heart of our city, which I had the luck, or rather ill-luck to visit sometime last week. The first pain I experienced was the removal of my coat which the attendant did quite effectively.

The shop was filled with customers it being Sunday morning, and I was told to go over the "Bombay Chronicle" to while away my time—for after a few minutes a chair would be mine. The person who told me to wait for a few minutes must have either pawned his watch or lost it, so cause I waited for full thirty minutes before I was ushered into a seat.

Immediately next to the Saloon was a restaurant and the heat of the segee frying something was so intensely felt, that I thought I was in the 7th layer of 'Hell'. But that was nothing compared to what I had to go through.

The second pain I experienced was when the barber cut my hair below the temples and back of the head with a pair of scissors that needed sharpening a month ago. To pull feathers out of a chicken may be great fun and duty to the cook, but for a customer on a barber's seat it was no joke at all. Then when the hair was almost trimmed, the barber used a fine zinc comb on my head to remove the dandruff, loose hair, and scalp as well. Being a brave fellow I clenched my teeth and trusted my life to Providence. Then I was shaved by a razor that was probably used to open a tin can, for as it glided over my face I felt like the earth run over by a Tractor.

"SHAMPOO, SIR?"

"Shampoo Sir?" my delicate barber asked me. "Yes, and please be a gentleman," I pleaded with him. If the barber was not a gentleman, at least he was a generous man. He poured such a huge quantity of liquid soap on my head that it trickled down to my shoulders. I told him he was putting too much soap on me, to which he replied with a

smile. "That's all right, sir, no extra charge." Then he massaged my head and I immediately drew the conclusion that he must have been an expert torturer in the days of old.

His nails were as sharp as a hawk's, and he used them with extreme effectiveness. I thought I was being scalped. After ten minutes of great fun on his part and great pain on mine he conducted me to the wash basin where he poured boiling water over my head. "A little colder water, please," I pleaded.

After the above process was over, he applied some cheaply scented vaseline over my head and plastered down my hair like nobody's business. I thought a hat would be useless, because the protective covering over my hair was sufficient to challenge any kind of weather—and water-proof too!

I thought my sufferings were

over and was just getting up from the seat, when my executioner, pushed me back to my seat and told me it was only half finished. My heart sank. I knew when the second half of torture would be over—I would be only good for the undertaker. What he did next was ten times worse than he ever did before. He applied the pumice stone on me. I yelled with pain, but he consoled me saying it would be alright after a few minutes. I could not understand his language, so I kept quite.

"YOU ARE THROUGH!"

Five more minutes passed. After having carefully brushed all loose hairs into my shirt, he told me he was through with his work. "You are through? I am through," I told him. I paid him four annas and came out hurriedly. It would be my greatest pleasure to be his barber one of these days.

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"Coins, along with inscriptions, prove that we had before the foundation of the United States of America, the largest Federal Republican State in the Yaudheya Federation in the time of Samudra Gupta comprising the large tract between the Sutlej and the Jamuna." Thus was unfolded the story of India's ancient coins by Dr. K. P. Jayaswal in the course of his presidential address at the session of the Numismatic Society of India held at Udaipur, Rajputana, on the invitation of the Maharana

A Year Of Discoveries

Dr. Jayaswal said:—"The year has been full of discoveries in Indian Numismatics. The large evidence of a Yaudheya mint from Rohtak (Khokra Kot) is a surprising find. About a thousand moulds for casting copper coins were dug out by Dr. B. Sahni, the Lucknow scientist, at Khokra kot, a mound in the outskirts of the town of Rohtak. The moulds which are in black terra-cotta minted the well-known elephant and bull variety of the Yaudheya coins of "circa" 100 B.C. They were found only three feet below the surface level of the mound, which shows that the site was abandoned in the early centuries of the Christian era. The moulds bring to light the technique of the cast coinage. Eight coin moulds are arranged on a disc round a central hole. The reverse and obverse discs were laid in piles of several pieces and metal was poured into the central hole reaching the sockets through eight small channels radiating from the central hole. There are line marks in the discs to pile the discs, obverse and reverse, in exact position. The coin produced reads "Yaudheya Bahudhanyaka." The last part of the legend had not been read before. "Bahudhanyaka," according to the Mahabharata was one of the two main provinces over which the community ruled from Rohitaka, i.e. Rohtak. The other province was Maru i.e. Rajputana. Bahudhanyaka was the rich fertile territory which was to the west of Rajputana extending to the Jamna and including the district of Saharanpur, where (at Behat) the same series of coins were found in the last century by Capt. Coutley. These coins of the Yaudheya bear the Sungan emblems—elephant and bull as opposed to the Yaudheya symbol of their later coinage. We should call this series the Bahudhanyaka series.

References In Mahabharata

The Mahabharata by itself left a lacuna which was deficient inasmuch as it does not give the name of the rulers of Maru and Bahudhanyaka who ruled from their seat at Rohitaka (Rohtak) and here the coin has supplied the want. On the identification of the political community ruling from Rohitaka we have the important information in the Mahabharata that the place was dear to the God Kartikeya. We actually have the figure of Kartikeya on other series of Yaudheya coinage. Here we have a good example on the contribution rendered by coins.

Now the coins and inscriptions establish that the whole of Northern Rajputana, Eastern Punjab and the land upto the borders of Kurukshetra, that is, the large tract between the Sutlej and the

Jamna, was under the United States of the Yaudheya republic in the early centuries before the Christian era. Their coins are largely found between the Sutlej and Jamna, and their name survives in "Johiyabar" in the Sutlej Valley, and in monuments in Bhanuwalpur. Rajputana was still under the republican Yaudheya in the time of Samudra Gupta. The Yaudheya, according to the Puranic history were from an ancient aristocratic Kshatriya stock. Coins, along with inscriptions, prove that we had, before the foundation of the United States of America, the largest federal republican state in the Yaudheya federation. We know from coins that the Yaudheya organisation was a federation of at least three more republics. In the Yaudheya history, which is mostly contributed to by numismatics, we have the most authentic history of the race which inhabited Rajputana upto and in the 4th century of the Christian era. That race must have survived as the predominant element in the population of Rajputana later. The medieval aristocratic constitution of some of the Rajput States, where a council of noble families ruled along with the Rana, is explainable in the light of the ancient constitution of the Yaudheya. "Rajanya," which is the original word for "Rana," denoted the president of a particular type of aristocratic republics. In any case it is sure that the Rajputs of Rajputana are mostly survivals of the Kshatriyas who composed the Yaudheya.

The Yaudheya were next-door neighbours and rivals of Rudradaman who, in the second century A.D., ruled over Kathiawar and Cutch. Rudradaman in his Girnar inscription says that the Yaudheya were the most noted Kshatriyas of his time. The Yaudheya thus covered the whole of upper Rajputana from the Aravali to Bijaygarh in Bharatpur where their inscription has been found. They ruled over the whole of Northern Maru, while Southern Rajputana was under the republican Malavas. Then, what became of those races? Where are their descendants to-day? They must survive in the Kshatriyas of Rajputana. I believe, Yaudheya coins and inscriptions and Malava coins supply the real ethnic history of Rajputana.

The Mint Of Sravasti

We have, during the year discovered a new mint of early Hindu times. It is the mint of Sravasti. Lead and copper coins of the Sunga times and earlier have been discovered at Sravasti by my revered friend, Mahapandita Rahula Sankritayana, which are of a distinctive character. One of these coins seems to have the placename Savati. Sravasti, on the evidence of the Sogaura plate, was the seat of a provincial government in the Maurya times. The coins now prove that it continued to be so later and that it had its own mint. That lanky bull type of coins can now be safely assigned to the Naga-Vakataka period on account of the discovery of the coin of Bhavanaga, the Bharasiva Naga king who was the maternal grandfather of Rudrasena the Vakataka.

Lastly the discovery of the identical symbols on the Ramdurga copper belt of Asoka which

had been found on the east coins of Pataliputra and on pottery seals of Pataliputra both dug out from Maurya levels, help us to reach a definite conclusion as to the identification of Maurya symbols. They are definitely three in number—the moon (or "chandra"—on—the-hill, the hollow cross, the Brahmi letter m. There is a fourth symbol, the eye. The last symbol is not so frequent on the coins (it is met with on silver coins of the period), but is invariably found in the seal of the Government pottery of Pataliputra.

I may draw the attention of the members of the Society to the important site Kosam (ancient Kausambi). On the surface every year numerous coins of the second and the first centuries B.C. are picked up every year. Seven hundred coins have been recently collected in one visit for the Nagari Pracharini Sabha Museum by Rai Krishna Das. Last year unique coins were brought to light from the site. If the site is excavated we can have untold wealth for numismatics from the place. It is the most extensive ruins in India, the history of which is fully known. The site covers several square miles and is well defined like a table-land. The history of the place goes back to about 1200 B.C., and it seems that it was abandoned in the beginnings of the Christian era. From this place alone the whole history of Indian coinage for some twelve centuries before the Christian era can be recovered in an unbroken succession.

Corroboration From Taxila

Numismatics have to devote increasing attention to the early Hindu period, as that is the only period where coins can render unique contribution to Indian History. For later centuries we have already worked upon materials to a point whereafter very little is left to be done. For instance, on the Moghul period we are reduced to counting the lines of the milled edge. The later periods in Indian Numismatics have been exhausted. The real task of the Indian Numismatist is the early Hindu period.

In this connection Mr. Durga Prasad's continued efforts are most praiseworthy. With the help of ascertaining Maurya symbols it has become possible to assign periods to different punched marked silver hoards found in Bihar and the Punjab. The conclusions about the Maurya coins seem to receive corroboration by the Taxila hoards of the time of Alexander and the Indo-Greek period. In the meantime Mr. Durga Prasad has secured punched marked silver coins of new types from Mathura, which may be assigned to the Saurasena dynasty from Mathura, which ended about the time of the Buddha and Pradyota of Avanti, whose rule extended upto Mathura. Still more important are two coins obtained by him from Madhuri, an ancient site in the Sub-division of Bhabua, district Shahabad in South Bihar. These two coins are punched only on one side and bear only two symbols on one and four on the other. These symbols are entirely new, different from the symbols yet discovered in Bihar or elsewhere. Do these carry us to a

time earlier than that of the immediate predecessors of the Mauryas? The dynasty which ruled in South Bihar before the Saisunakas were the Brihadras. We have to wait for further discoveries of coins of this type, especially from Rajagriha, where excavations are still progressing.

Dr. Jayaswal invited the co-operation of Indian States in collecting ancient coins and in recording hoards and the levels from which they came. He added:—How public interest in our branch of enquiry can be of immense service is illustrated by a recent case from my province. Only on the first of this month Mr. Durga Prasad was discussing with me a map of India for Kushan times made by him at Benares in the newly constructed Temple of India (Bharata Mata), and he was of the opinion that the Kushan limits cannot be safely extended beyond the western part of the United Provinces as coins beyond were rare, while the Puranas indicate that they included Bihar. Within a week of my arrival at Patna, Pandit Vibhuti, Misra of Motihari, out of his public spirit and regard for history, informed me that a villager of Radhia—the Radhia famous for the Asoka pillar—who was digging kankar, found below two feet on earthen vessel containing one thousand copper coins. On my request, he sent me five representative coins of the hoard and parts of the vessel which I have brought for your inspection. They are Kushan coins. The hoard proves the extension of Kushan rule upto Champaran, and lands support to a recent conclusion which I have hesitatingly expressed in the History of Nepal, that a century which is a gap in Nepalese history was probably covered by Kushan rule, whose coins were dug out in Nepal, but as they were few the evidence was inconclusive. Now Kushan rule having been established in Champaran by this large hoard, it becomes a probable conclusion that it covered Nepal without public co-operation illustrated by the kind offices of Pandit Vibhuti Misra the evidence would have been lost and truth remained still hidden.—A. P.

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CONSISTENT with its progressive policy the "Kaiser-i-Hind" has for the last several years made every possible effort to supply its reading public with interesting material on almost all questions of public importance. The increasing demand on newspapers, which has resulted from the rapidly growing political and social consciousness of the people, makes it necessary for every journal worth speaking of to deal intelligently and independently with new problems and conditions that face the country to-day. It is this realisation on the part of the "Kaiser-i-Hind" that has made it an organ of considerable influence in the country. It may be recalled that the "Kaiser-i-Hind" was the only Anglo-vernacular journal in the whole of India, which at its own expense of hundreds of rupees sent out a special representative to London to the two Round Table Conferences. The deliberations of these conferences created a good deal of interest in the country and the "Kaiser-i-Hind" was quick enough to grasp the opportunity to satisfy the public interest.

OUR OBJECT.

For sometime past it has been brought to our notice that there is a large section of the public which is prevented from making use of the "Kaiser-i-Hind" because of the difficulty of the language. This particular section of the public is not able to read Gujarati. We have, therefore, after prolonged consideration decided to bring out an "ALL-INDIA WEEKLY EDITION OF THE KAISER-I-HIND" in English, side by side with our usual Anglo-Vernacular issue. Our object is to meet the increasing demand all over the country for the "Kaiser-i-Hind." This special weekly edition in English will contain matter of all-India interest. We have decided to engage Reuter's special service. The progressive nationalist policy of the journal by virtue of which it has become so influential in the country is too well-known to be discussed here. Independent of any political organisation or bureaucratic influence, the "Kaiser-i-Hind" has always championed the cause of the people. Non-communal and non-sectarian in dealing with every question of public importance it has secured the support of every community in the country.

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amenities or the industrial and the agricultural interests of the people must be the same without difference of caste or community. And it is on this basis that this journal has always sought to bring about national consciousness and national unity. We are glad to say that our efforts in this direction have been considerably successful.

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The All-India Weekly Edition of the "Kaiser-i-Hind" will contain interesting information about the various parts of the country. For this we have engaged special correspondents and contributors in the important cities of the country. We will also publish a weekly letter from London by our special correspondent who occupies an influential position in the public life of England. There will be a special feature dealing with the development and progress in industry and commerce not only in India but also in other parts of the world.

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Among matters of general interest with which the All-India Edition will deal will be the progress and development of the feminine movement in this country and abroad. We have engaged for this purpose a highly qualified lady writer who has been for a long time taking an active part in problems concerning Indian women. Our literary page will contain reviews of interesting publications and will also deal with matters of general literary interest in India and abroad. There will be a special feature devoted to music and sports in general and another feature dealing with Art. There will be a Special Children's Corner which is bound to prove of great interest to our young readers. We have also decided to have a photographic competition every month.

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# Books & Their Writers

## LIFE IN MEXICO

**HIGH UP IN MEXICO**, by O. A. Merritt-Hawkes, published by Ivor Nicholson and Watson.

Many people have drawn towards Mexico and written of her with charming understanding. This book is just a tourist's impression of Mexico. Mrs. Merritt-Hawkes travelled far and wide and observed much but understood nothing, for how could she, when she made it a hobby of noticing minutely the wearing apparels of the natives, the number of bracelets worn, or that they sit on the ground and such petty things, so that, by the time she had jotted these down there did not seem anything further for her to know. Like most tourists the author took her own English standard of life as basis of comparison with the inevitable result that she found nothing but squalor and dirt and dreariness everywhere. The people, their dwelling, their food, fruits, their gaiety, their enjoyment, their misery and their roads are all alike repellent until one wonders what else there could be in that God-forsaken country visited alike by earthquakes and revolutions. Too much preoccupied with external squalor the author has failed to get an insight into the philosophic and fine bearing of the people in the face of man and nature, and emerging smiling all the time. Mexico is not made to filth alone. She has developed a fine Nationalism, a pride in her ancient lore. She has set the task of ridding herself of all foreigners draining her resources for their own advantage, of educating the people both young and old, of teaching the peasants how best to develop their land and working for the uplift and betterment of the populace. There are things of which the Mexican Government can well be proud. It has still a lot to do to rid the land of the low heritage left by rapacious priests and conquerors.

S. A. H.

## Introduction To Politics

**AN INTRODUCTION TO POLITICS**, By Pratapgiri Ramamurti, Professor of History, Wilson College, Bombay, 1930.

The author has ably written this book of two hundred pages and critically discussed and presented the various theories covered by the science of politics. He himself says in his preface that his aim is to present a critical discussion of some of the many problems of political life and to interpret them in terms of the idealist school. He has quite successfully done it. He has however, not included in his treatment the structure of State, of Government and citizenship, nor examined the various theories about the values and relations of its various forms, organs and assemblies, central and local. This is the most important part from the practical point of political and civic life, of authority and liberty in a State. But about other parts of politics, its definition, scope, method, relation to other science fundamental concepts the origin of the State, the nature of the State, the end of the State, the sphere of the State, the sovereignty of the State and the principles of political obligations, he has dealt with satisfactorily. The best characteristic of his treatment is that he has quoted and discussed the original writers and shown his differences and appreciations of

## HISTORY OF ASAF JAH I

*Creator Of Hyderabad State*

**NIZAM-UL-MULK ASAF JAH I**, By Dr. Yusuf Husain Khan, D. Litt. (Paris), Reader in History, Osmania University, Hyderabad (Dn.), can be had from Messrs. D. B. Taraporewala & Sons, Booksellers & Publishers, Hornby Road, Bombay. Demy 8vo. Pp. 316 Cloth Bound Rs. 6.

The period in India's history following the death of Aurangzeb was very important, since it was marked not only by wars of self-aggrandisement waged by interested people who wanted to carve out their names in history, but also by foreign invasions which were, in their turn, encouraged by our own mutual bickerings and rivalries. It is true that if in those dark and trying days of chaos and disorder, there were a few more persons of the calibre of Asaf Jah in the whole Kingdom, the Mughal Empire would not have crashed in the way it did. The history of those bickerings is very faithfully sketched in the book under review for which the credit goes direct to the writer, who seems to combine in himself a very facile pen and a powerful grasp of events so necessary in works of this nature.

The book is a critical study of the greatest statesman of the eighteenth century who not only did his best to restore the Mughal authority in Delhi but to create the present Hyderabad State. It is based on contemporary histories and records and the writer

has indeed laboured a great deal in presenting a connected account of the life of the man who played 'so vital a part in the fashioning of the political condition of his time.'

The life of Asaf Jah was remarkable from another viewpoint as well. And it is that although the ideal of personal loyalty existed in those eventful days, the sentiment of patriotism as the term is understood to-day, was wholly conspicuous by its absence. But the life of Nizam-ul-Mulk reveals that he was not only the very personification of 'loyalty to the throne' but he was also too patriotic to work for the disintegration of the central authority in the best interests of the country as a whole, a lesson which should not be lost sight of by the present generation. His acts, whatever they were, were guided by these two noble qualities, and if it had not been the case he would have easily become the virtual ruler of the whole country after Nadir's return to Persia, a rare quality in which he can be likened to von Hindenburg who remained loyal to the Kaiser even after his expulsion from Germany.

The book fills a gap which was keenly felt by the students of history and it is to be hoped that the writer's efforts will be widely appreciated.

SHABNAM

## KARVE'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY

**LOOKING BACK**, By D. K. Karve, with a preface by Fredrick J. Gould. Published by Mr. B. D. Karve, Secretary, Hindu Widows' Home Association, Hingne Budruk, Poona 4. Pages 200. Price Re. 1-8.

This book is a brief autobiography of Prof. D. K. Karve, the founder of the Indian Women's University. It is not a translation of the Marathi autobiography that was published several years ago but a new book altogether, though much of the material is necessarily common to both books. The present effort brings up the narrative to date and includes mention of Prof. Karve's latest educational venture, "Maharashtra Village Primary Education Society," designed to establish schools of the old indigenous type to teach the three R's in villages in which there are no schools conducted by Local Boards or other agencies. That he should start this institution in his 78th year and should conduct one

of them, instead of summarising the views of secondary writers. This is very useful from the student's point of view who must know the original writers and their methods and moods. His criticism of Spencer's views and especially organic school is very sound and exhaustive. His appreciation of Rousseau and especially idealist school is well done. His study of Hindu ideas is well introduced at various points and well expounded, though we do not agree with his general statement that Hindu theories are religious or theocratical and not secular. They are no doubt influenced by "Dharma" idea but it is to control "Danda" or despotism and not to create despotism. We also do not fully agree with his condemnation of individualism. Idealism leads to

school himself as an example to others, spending on it fifteen rupees per month out of his meagre pension of seventy rupees, reveals his passion for service. Prof. Karve will be best known to posterity as the founder of the Indian Women's University and the Hindu Widows' Home. And the history of both these institutions is naturally given at some length in the autobiography. Altogether the book is one of absorbing interest to young and old alike and teaches one how a man of ordinary abilities, by sheer perseverance and devotion to a great cause, can achieve great things in the furtherance of the cause. It is written in a simple unaffected style but that very fact faithfully portrays the charming personality of the author, who is an embodiment of simplicity and sincerity of purpose. It is characteristic of the selflessness of Prof. Karve that he has decided to donate all the proceeds of the book to the Hindu Widows' Home Association.

unitarianism. Individualism leads to pluralism. One is favourable to authority and despotism, the other to liberty, but not to anarchism. Our primary conception of the State is not absorption but co-ordination and justice. We take it that there are bound to be differences amongst developed human beings and in human groups. We believe more in harmony and co-operation than in collectivisation and absorption. This difference of viewpoint is our only point of difference. We welcome such a piece of work which will be useful to our students. The author is more philosophical in his treatment than descriptive. Therefore the book may be found difficult to be understood by average or mediocre students.

S. V. P.

## A GUIDE TO HEALTH

Mrs. Hirabai A. Tata has published a book on health—a "Guide to Gain Health, Beauty and Make Body Slim and Strong." It is a book of 133 pages and, within its limited compass, contains useful hints for the general public—now to gain health, which, as the proverb truly says, is wealth; and how to acquire beauty which, it is pointed out, depends on good health of a person. Stress is laid on physical exercises which tend to reduce fat and abnormal girth. According to "Hindu Philosophy," food is divided into three classes, and the author classifies various articles of diet into three divisions, giving their properties and their effect on the human system.

Attention is drawn to the need of selection of proper and well-balanced diet; and valuable hints are given to enhance the beauty of eyes, hair, teeth, etc. A number of illustrations are given, which show how physical exercises could advantageously be performed, to make the body slim and graceful. In these days when the importance of acquiring a sound knowledge of health and hygiene is being stressed everywhere and realised by not a very large section in this country, in the toll and mool of an exacting life, the worth of such a book cannot be overvalued. It is published by the author, from No. 2, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

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# ART NOTES AND EVENTS

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

**The Elephanta Enquiry—Valuable Material For Investigation—Offered By Bombay—Need For Far-Sighted And Consistent Policy—Rotarian Batley—Asserts Duty Of Architects—Not Building Contractors—The Long-Looked For Exhibition—Educate Public Taste And Opinion—"Little Boarding Houses"—And, "Slums"?—"Lay-Out" Conference—Omits Architects—Syt. Mahadev Desai—On "Most Creditable Affair"—And "Most Creditable Manner" Of "Unique" Art Exhibition.**

The Elephanta Caves Enquiry Committee finished its investigations last week. Members of the Committee, presided over by Mr. J. F. Blakiston, Director General of Archaeology in India, visited the caves and personally inspected the damages. The Committee during these investigations took advantage also of the suggestions they invited from the art experts in Bombay who had given special attention and thought to the rock-cut sculptures at the famous caves. The Committee is now in possession of the material for dispassionate investigation and report and can proceed with the constructive suggestions as the basis for a far-sighted and consistent policy for the adequate preservation of the monuments particularly in Western India.

#### No Bias

It may be hoped that the Government of India, in view of the valuable assistance which has been actually obtained by the Committee from Bombay will regard the problems of preservation of the monuments from the point of view strictly of competence and practical value, not from any consideration of hypothetical or sectional bias.

#### International Responsibility.

The preservation of the monuments particularly the sculptures at Elephanta are an international responsibility and nothing should be permitted to prevent the best skilled attention being secured for them.

#### The Public Duty Of The Architect

Rotarian Claude Batley has at last spoken—spoken as an architect. He has asserted the claims of the architect often. It is, therefore, a welcome change that he should now speak, as he did last week at the Rotary Club, equally forcefully on the subject of the duties of the architect. As I said on a former occasion at the Institute of Architects, the moment has now arrived when the architect should not less clearly justify as well as formulate the claim to the public recognition of his services on the basis of the artistic outlook peculiar to him—his skill in architectural designs and civic lay-outs and, above all, his sensitive response to high artistic standards.

#### Architect's Quality

He is thus entirely, unambiguously, distinguished from the rank and work of the engineer and the contractor. He is the one person of the building triad from whom the public have a positive right to expect preference of architectural quality over the quantity. That is at once his particular job and his reason for existence. I am glad that Rotarian Batley has at once and in clear unmistakable language distinguished the architect from the building contractor and asserted the right of the public to insist on architectural quality from the practising architects. This right has not been, as he himself would surely agree, recognised as often and as insistently as it should



An interesting war memorial—Canada. Perhaps, the first to immortalize the donkey.

have been by the architects.

#### Colaba To Kandeevil

And, if the massive, or shall one say, wholesale building boom that one witnesses on every side is any index to the situation there is almost imperceptible difference between the vagaries of the building contractor or the estate agent and the contractor or architect. Rotarian Batley has, therefore, taken the right initiative in discussing and criticising the specific buildings which "disfigure" the Oval. The "little boarding houses" in the area would become "practically slums" by the time Marine Drive and the Central Road plots are developed. The row of little "square boxes" indicates quite obviously the level to which architectural designs and standards have been reduced.

#### "Modern Homes From Modern Catalogues"

Not a few of the loudly "modern" structures one sees erected in mushroom rapidity from Colaba to Kandeevil reveal not only the transcription wholesale from imported architectural literature but seem to be so many crude advertisements for the manufacturers of household fittings and building material and equipment. They have been gaudy, garish and grotesque. But Rotarian Batley must proceed further with the educative initiative. The criticism of architectural blunders and lowering of standards must be simultaneously supplemented with the exhibition of the right architectural designs and standards, civic lay-outs and plans.

#### Long Awaited Exhibition

Rotarian Batley must therefore use his influence as Professor Batley of the School of Art and a leading member of the Indian Institute of Architects to arrange for an exhibition of architectural work, plans, measured drawings of ancient and modern buildings, elevations and perspective and photographs of modern architectural designs to educate public taste to demand architectural standards and quality in "modern" buildings. The suggestion for that exhibition has been a long standing complaint. For, the Indian Institute of Architects has kept the public waiting and patient for more than it should be expected to wait. It is to be hoped that Prof. Claude Batley would hasten the materialisation of the pious hopes that have remained only pious hitherto.

#### "Lay-Out" Conference

##### Ambitiously Vast Scope

A conference will soon be held at the Government Secretariat to consider the lay-out problems of the land which belongs to the Government of India. It is understood that the discussion by representatives of public bodies in Bombay will not be restricted to the immediate problems of the lay-outs. The conference will, it is suggested, undertake the discussion of a central town-planning authority and will perhaps indicate methods for the prevention in the Presidency of 'ribbon' development. The scope of the conference is, evidently, vast if not alarmingly comprehensive.

#### "Representative" Personnel Omits Architects!

The personnel of the Committee include representative of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, the Indian Merchants' Chamber, the Roads and Transport Development Association, the Western India Automobile Association and the Safety First Association.

The representatives of the Indian Institute of Architects do not seem to appear in the list. And, even the "Sub-committee" formed by the big Committee of the Conference omits the Architects. Why?

Does Rotarian Batley know about it? Does the Indian Institute of Architects know it? Or, are they quite satisfied to carry on their "purdah" negotiations with Government and argue out their existence as well as justification in public.

#### Syt. Mahadev's

##### Superlative "Blessings"

Syt. Mahadev Desai, in the "Harijan," describes the art exhibition of the Ahmedabad literary "Sammelan." One need not worry about the superlatives he employs for the purpose. It was, he says, "a most creditable affair" and he found a Harijan painter who "handled his brush" in "a most creditable manner." But when Syt. Mahadev Desai describes the exhibition as "unique of its kind" one is, naturally, tempted to call from him instructive information.

#### "Exclusively

##### Of Gujarat!"

He says it was unique "inasmuch as it contained the productions of artists exclusively of Gujarat." This happens to be a question of fact. Was Syt. Mahadev Desai aware of the revolt of the Gujarati artists in Bombay? Was he shown the resolutions and the telegrams Gujarati artists despatched to the President of the "Sammelan"? If he was unaware, he should at least have made certain before he uttered his blessings about the "unique" and "exclusive" exhibition. The "affair" as he calls it was not as he describes it, "artists exclusively of Gujarat" but "especially" and solely, as he himself could easily have known and as Dr. Hariprasad Desai at the eleventh hour proclaimed it, of those "who learnt the art under Syt. Ravishanker Raval."

#### Does He Know

##### Difference?

Perhaps, he does not know the difference. But if he had cared to know something first-hand about artists of Gujarat, and their feelings and resentment in regard to the injustice done to them, he would have hesitated to describe the exhibition as "the most creditable affair." The young Gujarati artists whose legitimate claims were treated with indifference verging towards scorn by the organisers of the "art" section of the "Sammelan" would describe the exhibition "unique" in quite a different sense from the one which has prompted Syt. Mahadev Desai to use the superlative. I wish Syt. Mahadev Desai had not written this "preface" as he says to Gandhiji's speech. It was as unnecessary as it was unjust.

## RESEARCH &amp; PROGRESS

The October number of "Research and Progress" contains very interesting articles on "The Beowulf Epic and the Crisis in the Mercian Dynasty about the year 700 A.D." by Alois Brandl, Professor of English language and literature, University of Berlin. "The Great Steiae at Aksum" by Daniel Krencker, Professor of History of Architecture, Technische Hochschule and University of Berlin. "The History of Extra-Territoriality in China" by Otto Franke, Professor of Sinology, University of Berlin. "Large Trading Concerns in Ancient Babylon" by Bruno Meisner, Professor of Assyriology, University of Berlin. "Some Problems Concerning the Morphology of Cultures" by Eduard Spranger, Professor of Philosophy, Berlin University. "Atmospheric Occurrences on the Planets" by Dr. Wilhelm Becker, Astrophysical Observatory, Potsdam. "What is the Present Stage of Research in regard to the Development of the Use of the Compass in Europe" by Heinrich Winter, Berlin. "The Chemical Constitution and Physiological Properties of the Sex Hormones" by Adolf Butenandt, Professor of Organic and Biological Chemistry, Technische Hochschule, Danzig. "The Structure of the Organic Compounds of High Molecular Weight—Rubber and Cellulose," by Hermann Staudinger, Professor of Organic Chemistry, University of Freiburg. "Ferment Chemistry in the Investigation of Syphilis" by Alfred Marchionini, Professor of Dermatology and Syphilology, University of Freiburg. "The Determination of Hereditary Values and the Process of Heredity" by Heinz Henstler, Professor of Stock

## BOOKS AND THEIR WRITERS (Continued)

## URDU PERIODICALS

"URDU" (Aurangabad).—The issue for the third quarter of the year opens with the presidential address read on behalf of Maulavi Abdul Haq at the first session of the association of progressive writers held at Lucknow in April last. The address was not delivered by the president in person, but it is reproduced here since it contains many useful and constructive suggestions for the budding authors of the Urdu language. Another interesting article by Maulavi Abdul Haq is about Miran Sahib. This gentleman was a pupil and friend of Mirza Ghalib, and the latter was not only on corresponding terms with him but his name is also mentioned, with great affection, in letters addressed to Mir Majruh and others. In another article Maulana Abdul Haq gives a fairly long list of well-known classical works written in foreign languages and suggests that they should all be translated into Urdu. Some Pali and Ben-

freeding and the Biology of Heredity, Technische Hochschule, Munich. "Nature and Development of the Olympic Idea" by Dr. Adolf Beck, Berlin. "Research and Progress" is published in January, April, July and October. The Editor is Dr. Karl Kerkhof. The annual subscription is only six shillings. It should be sent to the Editor, at Terramare Office, Berlin W 8. From the contents of the October number one can easily see the high standard of the articles. "Research and Progress" should find a place in every library in India.

G. M. JADHAV.

gali works have also been included in the list. A letter dated 6th March 1913 and written by Khwaja Aitaf Husain Halli, is reproduced for the first time. The latter comprises some practical suggestions for the improvement of the Urdu language. In pages entitled "A'abi ma'lumat," the readers will find much readable matter not only about Urdu but also about Maxim Gorky and an Harijan poet who flourished some 800 years ago. A new feature has been introduced from this number headed "Afkar-o-Waql-at," giving a detailed version of the controversy about Hindi and Urdu and Hindi-Hindustani and Urdu. In these pages views of Mahatma Gandhi, the late Munshi Prem Chand, Mr. Varma and others have been reproduced and criticised. Reviews and other features are well-maintained.

"SCIENCE" (Aurangabad).—In the issue for the third quarter Dr. Muhammad Usman refers to some of the wonderful discoveries made by Sir Arthur Addington and Sir James Jenks and remarks that their books entitled "The Nature of the Physical World" and "Mysterious Universe" have made a deep impression on the scientific world of to-day. In this connection the general progress made by science during the last thirty years is also reviewed. In another article the learned Doctor describes the mysterious atom. In the article headed "Science and Modern Thought," the writer, Mr. Ghulam Dastgir, examines some of the ancient theories in the light of modern scientific discoveries in so far as they relate to astronomy. Mr. Muhammad Nasir Ahmad describes the evil effects of alcohol on human body and states that deadly diseases like cancer, have been traced to its use. The article is couched in a very simple language and every one can be benefited by it. The article "Psychology of emotions" by Mr. Jamil Alavi is very entertaining and instructive. Master Tara Chand's article dealing with the wonders of nature in the biological world is worthy of a careful perusal, for it helps us in understanding nature in a better way. The last few pages are devoted to collecting different kinds of information regarding recent scientific discoveries, etc. This issue offers a very good report to all those interested in scientific subjects of the day.

"MAARIF" (Azamgarh).—In the issue for October Shah Moinuddin writes the first of a very interesting series of articles on the literary and religious activities of those Muslims who immediately followed the companions of the Prophet. The series is bound to be thought-provoking for the Muslims who require such stimulants to rouse them from their present ignorance. The article about the "diwan" of S'ams Tabrez is continued. The series on "Nietzsche" is continued in this number. The reviews, general information and other features are well maintained.

"ZAMANA" (Cawnpore).—The issue for September opens with a well-written article by Saiyid Wari Reza about the poetry of Anis. The article on "Olympic Games" is full of information. Mr. Salim Jaafar, in a humorous vein, writes an article showing specimens of Urdu which can be understood by all. In the poetry section poems by Pandit Amar-nath Zutshi, Gangadhar Nath Tarhao and the late Barq will repay perusal.

"KANWAL" (Atra).—The October issue contains several readable articles and poems. The article dealing with the life and poetry

## A LIBERATOR OF SLAVES

AN APOSTLE OF EMPIRE: Being the life of Sir Lloyd William Mathews. By Robert Lynne. George Allen and Unwin. 10sh. 6d. net.

The three men who stand out as the liberators of the slave in East Africa are Livingstone, who inspired the crusade, Kirk, who closed the slave market in Zanzibar, and made the trade illegal, and Mathews, who spent his life fighting slave-dealers, and finally administered the act which set the natives free.

This excellent biography of Lloyd Mathews by Robert Lynne, who worked for five years under him in the Zanzibar Government, vividly describes the series of measures taken by Mathews for the suppression of the slave-trade. The slave trade was abolished in West Africa in 1807 but the trade continued in the East coast till 1900. Lloyd Mathews in his energetic campaign for the healing of the "open sore of the world," as Dr. Livingstone once called them, met with innumerable, one almost said, insuperable, difficulties. And most important of these, perhaps, was the reluctance of the victim himself to be liberated from his bondage. "In fact, the life of a freed slave is too prosaic for them." But the story of the slave from the time of his captivity up to his entry into the shambas, as the plantations are called, should excite the pity of the most hard-hearted. "Not more than," it has been said, "one in five of the slaves in a caravan reached the coast alive and that for every slave that arrived ten slaves were lost in the interior."

But more than a liberator of slaves, Mathews will be remembered as an administrator and empire builder. He had delved deep into the methods of Arab diplomacy, and took into confidence the Arabs in every action of his. By his consideration and understanding of human nature, he had earned the praise of all the inhabitants of the land—the Arab, the Indian, the European and the African. He was opposed by the Government in England but he stuck to his policy and stands vindicated by posterity.

The author was an intimate friend of Mathews, and supports most of his statements with copious extracts. This is, one feels, an authoritative biography.

of Shorida Shirazi, one of the modern poets of Persia, is well-written. Zia Fatehabadi explains, in a short article, the Fascist movement while Mr. Maikash gives a humorous account of an all-India "moshaira" and, in doing so, throws some light on the foibles of our poets. The article dealing with Eknath and his poetry is worthy of a perusal. The writer will do well if he gives more excerpts from his poetry in some future issue.

"NIGAR" (Lucknow).—In the October number Mr. Abdul Rahim Shibli discusses, in a well-written article, the question of the population of Japan, including the causes which are responsible for its rise. Saiyid Badshah Husain reviews the achievements of Turkey during the ten years of her democracy. "Letters of Niaz" is continued. Questions and answers in the "Bab-ul-Istifaz" are very thought-provoking.

"ISMAT" (Delhi).—The November issue contains several readable articles and poems by well-known writers and poets. An interesting story entitled "Khuda Faramosh" by the late Maulana Rashid-ul-Khalafi, is reproduced in this number. Articles headed "Berlin ka Warzish Khana," "Mein Memorial," "Maon ki Zimmedari" are very entertaining and their perusal is bound to be helpful to Indian women.

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# "STRENGTH THROUGH JOY"

In order to give body and mind an opportunity for rest and recuperation, and to participate in the joys of life and enjoy cultural values man must organize his leisure time systematically and utilize it suitably. That is easy for the well-to-do and those earning good wages, but hard for the poor man who earns little more than what he requires for his daily life and the maintenance of his family. The result was that in earlier days many Germans had seen nothing but their immediate environs, could never witness a good theatrical performance, and spent their leisure time and their short holiday at best in an allotment garden. If it was desired to make the special progress, represented by the eight-hour day, the grant of holidays and other measures really effective, it was necessary to help the people in disposing of their leisure time. They had to be placed in a position to be able to obtain physical, intellectual and mental recreation during their free hours and days in the same way as their economically better situated fellow-citizens. To achieve this is one of the principal aims of the new German state. The Führer has said that the State does not value the man who works with his pen more highly than the mechanic. It values the individual now according to the description of work he does, but according to the form and quality of the performance.

## Holiday Trips For Workers

Such trains of thought gave rise to the first attempts on a large scale which have already become a decisive component of the German social policy under the name of the National-Socialist Community "Strength through Joy". Immediately after the assumption of power by National Socialism in 1933, this organization, to which all working Germans belong, almost without exception, began to build up its work. Holiday trips, theatrical performances and courses of instruction in sports were organized at such low prices that even those with

## Employment Of Leisure Time In Germany

(By HANS KROGER).

little means could take advantage of them.

The holiday trips of the German workers are now so arranged that a number of community trips are run from every region to certain parts of Germany. The journeys coincide with the holiday season and generally last for a week. The expenses are especially small for those with large families or in unfavourable financial circumstances. It is possible for those living in the German capital to spend a week in the Thuringian Forest, the Erzgebirge or the Bavarian Forest—regions from 190 to 310 miles distant from Berlin—for fifteen marks, including the journey, board and lodging. The holiday tours are run to the most beautiful parts of Germany, to the mountain ranges of medium altitude, to the Alps and to the sea-side, and even to Scandinavia and Madeira.

Utilizing the experience of recent years, the National Socialist Community "Strength through Joy" is now putting fresh great plans into effect. A fleet of thirty vessels, exclusively intended for holiday trips, is to be built. The vessels will be provided with every comfort. They will have only outside cabins, even for the crew, with two or at most four berths, fine dining and public rooms, swimming pools, sports halls, and promenade and sun decks, and hence everything that fastidious ocean travellers only find on the best ships. The first two steamers are already under construction and the others will follow as quickly as the facilities for work in the German ship building yards permit.

A further plan provides for the

creation of large seaside resorts of which the first is already being erected on the island of Rugen. In these seaside resorts the workers will be accommodated in accordance with principles similar to those adopted on the steamers, so that they can recuperate in peace. Each of these sports is to be capable of accommodating 20,000 Germans at the same time. Hence hundreds of thousands will also be able to enjoy a holiday there every year.

## Sports And Variety Entertainments

These are only a few instances of evidence of a much larger work. Hundreds of thousands of German workers go every evening to the best theatrical performances for prices ranging from 50 to 80 pfennigs. Hundreds of thousands take part every day in course of instruction in sports, which include sk'ing, yachting, tennis, golf, fencing and riding. In many businesses gymnastics already form a regular part of the daily programme. Sport courses are run for men, women and both together, and also for housewives, whose children meanwhile indulge in cheery games under the supervision of suitable teachers. The programme also includes variety performances, community rambles, numberless conducted tours of the cultural centres of the German people, and courses of instruction at which a cultural knowledge is furthered and increased. The German working man now participates in all that he himself created and what his fathers created in the past. He is not excluded from the joys of

existence for what he creates is created for himself, his family and all those who wish to participate in it.

At the same time the great work "Strength through Joy" is also of considerable economic importance. However small the individual subscriptions may be, they amount in the end to thousands of millions of marks, and serve, owing to what has to be created and to the turnover, to provide work for people who would otherwise have no means of livelihood. Thus this gigantic work is a two-fold blessing, firstly for those who participate in it and who are drawn from all strata of the community and learn to know and value each other, and secondly also for those who work for it.

## OF WHAT USE IS PHILOSOPHY?

### It Gives Life The Most Comprehensive View, Says

Prof. Alexander

Professor Samuel Alexander addressing the Manchester County Forum last month, asked "What is this use of philosophy?" and himself answered the question as follows:

Philosophy, he said, used to embrace all sciences, but one by one the special sciences had been cut out of work of the philosopher, and philosophy—or, as it was now sometimes called, metaphysics—was that part of knowledge which was left over after the special science had been satisfied. Historically philosophy was the mother of all the sciences. Now the sciences had cast her off, and did not care much about their parent—a phenomenon not unknown among human beings.

He once ventured upon a definition of philosophy which, he thought, still held good. This definition was that philosophy was the inquiry into those things which no other man of science thought it worth while to inquire into. There was a number of ideas—abstract and rarefied—which were used in all sciences and in ordinary affairs, and it

was into these that the philosopher inquired. We spoke, for instance, of things and their actions, of cause and effect, of doing, of existence, of quality. We could not get on in ordinary life or in the special sciences without these ideas. There ought to be a science which dealt with such ideas, and that science or department of knowledge was philosophy.

### LIFE AND MATTER

We spoke of matter and motion, or matter in motion, of life, mind, society, man in general. Now what a particular science like biology did was to put together all that could be known about life. Carry on the impulse which led to the production of this special science of biology, and you began to ask what is the connection between life and matter, or life and mind. As one went up the scale of the sciences one found oneself wanting to know about the relationship of ideas or subjects which were special to the special sciences. Philosophy represented the extreme outcome of the same process which created the special sciences.

It was, it might be said, the process of co-ordination. Plato called this process synopsis.

What was the use of philosophy? Just as chemistry or biology satisfied an impulse to understand that which was its subject matter, so did philosophy, and that was philosophy's justification. It satisfied philosophical curiosity. As Aristotle had suggested, we must philosophise; we could not help it. The special science, however, had a technical use, and if he were asked what corresponding use philosophy had he would find it exceedingly hard to say. But philosophy came about through the attempt to get the most comprehensive view possible, of things. It nurtured the philosophical habit of mind, and that habit of mind was of practical use. In this way, he thought, he could illustrate the practical use that could be made of philosophy. This philosophical habit of mind was the extreme example of the habit of mind that was manifested in the physical sciences. It was a habit of mind that did, after all, affect practice.

An agitator was addressing a band of strikers. "Only dol. 12 a week," he yelled. "How can a man be a Christian on dol. 12 a week."

"How," yelled a voice, "can he afford to be anything else?"



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# An Inhuman Chapter Of English History

No chapter in the melancholy story of man's inhumanity to man contains worse reading than the trials for witchcraft which for more than one century disfigured the history of several European countries, writes Sir Thomas Artemus Jones, K.C., in the "Manchester Guardian." Torture was inseparable from witchcraft trials in Scotland and on the Continent, though it was less marked in England. This year witnesses the bicentenary of the enactment in the reign of George II. of the statute which repealed the Act of James I. defining and punishing

## Bicentenary Of Georgian Legislation Recalls Days Of Frenzied Persecution Of Supposed "Witches"

judges, who were supposed to be trained in the science of weighing testimony, and respectable citizens, who had sworn from the jury-box to return a verdict in accordance with the evidence, had been condemning helpless old women to death upon worthless

lived in Southwark. One morning in September 1701, she was about to unshutter the windows of her house when Hathaway, approaching her from behind, "scratched her face in a cruel manner" and drew her blood. His story was that Murdock had cast her spell

fence. They were neighbours of Hathaway and in the same station in life. Their evidence shows how superstition had affected their powers of reasoning and observation. They swore that they had seen Hathaway vomit pins that he had been smitten with dumbness and blindness that he was unable to eat or drink, and that as soon as he scratched Murdock till the blood came all the symptoms of the evil spell disappeared. Chief Justice Holt cross-examined some of these creatures with effect. One of them, who was called to prove the forty days fast, was driven to admit in cross-examination that "all the devils in hell could not have helped him to fast so long." Another was forced to acknowledge that Hathaway had a large stock of pins in his pocket, from those supposed to be vomited were taken.

Sir John Holt left three issues to the jury: (1) whether the defendant was bewitched, (2) or whether he was non compos mentis, (3) or whether he was aware of the knavery he was committing. The jury found him guilty on the last issue, which was the charge preferred against him. As Lord Campbell mentions in his biography of Holt, the judge ran a great risk of being denounced as an atheist, for belief in witchcraft was then bound up with faith in Christianity. It was to avoid this peril, he says that other judges who were not believers in witchcraft had pandered "to the prejudices of the vulgar." Roger North (in his "Life of Guildford") puts the case against the judges in plainer English, for he says: "If a judge is so clear and open as to declare against that impious vulgar opinion . . . and the like errors of the ignorant and foolish rabble, the countrymen cry 'This judge hath no religion, for he doth not believe in witches,' and so, to show they have some, hang the poor wretches."



Members of the Matunga Athletic Club, who held their second annual gathering at Nappoo Hall.

witchcraft. Although the reform lagged behind enlightened public opinion, it received the customary denunciation at the hands of reaction. In the very year in which it was placed on the Statute-book it was denounced by the Eastern Presbytery of Scotland as an "infraction of the word of God," whilst John Wesley denounced it in unmeasured terms, saying that giving up witchcraft was giving up the Bible.

### A BICENTENARY.

The Act of 1736 aimed at two objects. It provided in terms that all persons pretending to use witchcraft should be punished by imprisonment, but the essential part of the statute was the provision that no prosecutions should be carried on in the future against any person for practising witchcraft or for charging any person with any such offence. It is these last words which give a clue to the history of the statute.

For generations High Court

gossip. An ignominious end awaited every poor creature if her illiterate neighbours swore in court that they had seen her riding on a broomstick or transforming herself into a wolf and devouring the flocks of her neighbours, or that she had cast a spell upon them, driving them to vomit nails or pins, and causing the loss of their sight and their speech and their power of eating and drinking. But in 1702 a case was tried which struck a fatal blow at the popular belief in witchcraft. Its downfall in fact dates from the trial. It was the case of William Hathaway, reported in the fourteenth volume of the "State Trials." The judge was Sir John Holt, who was Chief Justice in the year in which Queen Anne ascended the throne.

### VOMITING PINS.

Hathaway, who suffered from fits, lived in Southwark, where he worked for a blacksmith named Welling. A woman called Murdock, the wife of a waterman, also

on him, and this had caused him to become dumb, to lose the power of eating and drinking, and to vomit pins. By scratching Murdock till the blood came, he said, he was restored to health.

Some time later Hathaway became again afflicted with fits and blindness and dumbness and loathing for food, whereupon he was taken by Welling and others to Murdock's house. He scratched her again till the blood came and then his eyesight and power of speech were restored. This time they took the woman before a justice of the peace. Sir Thomas Lane, who, on the strength of Hathaway's story committed her for trial on the charge that she had bewitched him. At the trial, as the result of the evidence of a minister living in Southwark, she was acquitted.

A violent agitation "among the rabble" arose as a result of the acquittal. It was complained that injustice had been done at the assizes and that the assize judge and the jury had been bribed. Hathaway's fits got worse, he again became blind and dumb, and he was unable to eat or drink for forty days (so he said). He also vomited pins in the presence of witnesses. Pins appeared to come out of his mouth and lay scattered about the floor, but a few were found to be dry and several linked together (it turned out that linked pins were easier to manage in the mouth than loose ones.) Hathaway was observed to make a suspicious movement with his hand towards his pockets, whereupon one of the observers held a vessel in front of his mouth and challenged him to vomit. This Hathaway did, but no pins were found in the vessel, whereupon he was searched, and quantities of pins were found in his possession.

### POWER OF SUPERSTITION

He was arrested and committed for trial. Quite a large number of witnesses were called for the de-

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# New Eye Surgery Hailed By Specialists

A new operation for chronic glaucoma, commonest cause of blindness in and after middle age was reported by Dr. Otto Barkan of San Francisco at the convention of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology and was praised by leading eye-surgeons as a notable advance over present methods and opening wide possibilities in eye surgery, says the "New York Times."

The operation is made possible by the use of a prismatic contact lens placed on the eye of patient during the operation, permitting the surgeon to see and operate on a portion of the eye otherwise invisible. None of the serious complications that follow about 20 per cent of the usual glaucoma operations by the trephine method follows this way of relieving the hardening of the eye resulting from fluid pressure within the eyeball, it was said.

## PRaised BY LONDON SPECIALIST

Sir John Herbert Parsons, noted London eye surgeon and guest of honour of the academy, said the Barkan operation "is a very great advance" over present "crude" methods.

"This is a step ahead," Sir John told the eye, ear, nose and throat specialists at the Hotel Waldorf Astoria, "because it is a more accurate method of attacking the immediate cause of trouble and obviously a more delicate one."

"I urge Dr. Barkan to go on with his work and others who are competent to take it up."

Dr. John M. Wheeler, director of the Institute of Ophthalmology at Columbia Presbyterian Medical Centre, said the operation was not difficult for most surgeons and should receive a thorough trial. Use of the contact glass, he said, suggested wide speculative possibilities, even its use in cataract incision. Dr.

## Enables Doctor To See Clearly Inner Parts Of Eye That Could Not Be Viewed Before

Wheeler operated on the King of Siam to remove a cataract of the left eye in 1931.

Dr. Wheeler said that since he had seen last August the results of some of Dr. Barkan's operations he had performed two operations here that showed excellent results in the short time since their performance. He had borrowed Dr. Barkan's contact glass and special knife, he said.

Dr. Harry S. Gradle of Chicago, president-elect of the academy, while cautioning that the profession must wait for many men to try the operation and for more time to obtain end results, said the contact glass and technique of Dr. Barkan made visible for the surgeon parts of the eye never before accessible. Dr. Manuel Uribe Troncoso of Columbia Presbyterian Medical Centre said Dr. Barkan had made an interesting and valuable contribution.

## COMPARED WITH OLD METHOD

In contrast with the trephine method of making an artificial drain hole to let the fluid out, the Barkan method is to open the canal of Schlemm, the normal drainage channel of the eye. This canal is at the edge of the anterior chamber of the eye, between the cornea and the iris, and by the refraction of the contact lens on the patient's eye the surgeon can see the region and observe exactly where his knife is going.

Dr. Barkan explained in his report that in his opinion chronic glaucoma was caused by a clog-

ging of the tiny channels in the canal of Schlemm by black pigmented granules from the iris. For diagnosis Dr. Barkan first examines this minute drainage system with the contact lens and a microgonoscope magnifying it about forty times. During the operation he uses, instead of the microgonoscope, a binocular lens magnifying about four times, as well as the contact lens.

Dr. Barkan and the other speakers pointed out that the operation had been used thus far only in simple chronic glaucoma. They also said the operation on the canal of Schlemm to relieve glaucoma had been reported in Europe as early as 1891, but probably had been abandoned because the surgeon, not using a contact glass, could not see what he was doing.

## OTHER PAPERS PRESENTED.

Other papers presented at the scientific section included reports on two rare eye conditions. Dr. Karl L. Stoll of Cincinnati described a case of glaucoma resulting from a facial birthmark near the eye. Dr. Frederick A. Kiehle of Portland, Ore., reported on a farm woman bedridden by arth-

ritis for nine years whose eyes have become soft.

At the session in which motion pictures of operations and demonstrations of new instruments for the ophthalmologists were shown, two New York men who had had their larynxes removed by cancer operations exhibited their skill in talking without the aid of an artificial voice box or larynx.

They appeared after Dr. William Wallace Morrison had explained the method by which he said a considerable number of persons without larynxes had learnt to speak and by which he said all such persons, with intelligence and perseverance, could learn to do the same.

As soon as the throat has healed, the patient, who must thereafter breathe through a tracheal opening in the neck, is taught to swallow air down the digestive tract. He is then taught to modify the resulting belches into sounds and then words, is left after the operation. While speaking he must hold the breath in his lungs. To develop the technique charged water is often drunk.

At a final business session Dr. Lee W. Dean of St. Louis assumed his duties as the new president. The following were elected for next year: President, Dr. Gradle; first vice president, Dr. Bernard J. Samuels, New York; second vice president, Dr. Wilson Johnson, Portland, Ore.; third vice president Dr. Frank L. Ryerson, Detroit; executive secretary and treasurer, Dr. William P. Wherry, Omaha, Neb.

## Mystery Man And Friend Of Indian Princes

Gave Away £30,000 In Memory Of His Fiancee

The man who gave away £30,000 of his fortune of £35,000 to needy people as a memorial to his dead fiancee died last month.

He was, says "News Chronicle", Mr. George Hennessy, friend of Indian princes, member of the peerage and foreign diplomats, something of a "mystery man", and a great globe-trotter, and he died at his home at Shepherd's Bush at the age of 76.

He had been round the world 18 times.

His large house had an ever-open door, and anyone was at liberty to stroll in and see him. He entertained humble folk and notabilities alike.

## "OFFICIAL WORK"

It was last year that he said he had given away the bulk of his fortune in memory of the girl who died a month ago before he was to marry her.

Mr. William Charles Hennessy, his brother, told a reporter: "Jewell was a brilliant linguist. For many years he was a travel agent. Later he did other work, but would never tell anyone what it was. To queries as to the reason for his reticence he used to

reply: 'For political reasons I cannot divulge it.'

"It is possible that his knowledge of foreign countries and languages was being utilised for official work."

## HE DOESN'T NEED ANY SLEEP!

Mr. Arthur Darby, of Gateford-Road, Worksop (Notts), has not been to bed for 20 years. And he is not a bit tired, nor has he any intention of going to bed for the rest of his life.

"You see," exclaimed Mr. Darby, a rosy-checked, energetic man, "I have been a lamp-lighter all my life—I retired last week."

"I have got into habit of never going to bed, even after my work was done, and I find that I get on very well without sleep."

"When I retired people thought I would go to bed, but I don't want to. I go out each night, as I used to, as I think exercise is good for me. After a long walk I come home and just sit in a chair and mouse until dawn breaks. I never drop off to sleep, and feel that I never want to."

"My bed has been made ready for me, but I have never lain on it."



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# A CANADIAN LOOKS AT EUROPE

Canada has no mandate to defend the imperialist conquests of Britain nor to defend the French frontiers on the Rhine or France's North African Empire. Henri Bourassa said as he combined a scathing denunciation of imperialism with an admission that "there is much that is good in socialism" in an address before members of the Cercle Universitaire 515 Sherbrook Street, east, at a luncheon recently.

The address marked Mr. Bourassa's first public appearance in Montreal since he lost his seat in the House of Commons at the last general elections. One of the largest luncheon gatherings of Cercle members in recent years was on hand to meet him. His announced subject was "My Impressions of Europe". He was carried far beyond the telling of his recent trip and it was not long before he launched into a general discussion of international politics which lasted for the better part of two and one-half hours.

## ITALO-ABYSSINIAN WAR.

He arrived in Italy, Mr. Bourassa said, shortly after Mussolini had made up his mind about the Ethiopian war and after Hitler "had torn off the last veil of hypocrisy which recovered the decency of the Treaty of Versailles".

At the rock bottom of the Italo-Ethiopian affair was a quarrel between Italy and England, he thought. Rivalry between Britain and Italy in the Mediterranean and the strain that existed on Germany's eastern (much more than on her western) frontier, were the two danger spots of Europe as he saw it. Canada's participation in economic sanctions against Italy was an "insanity". Either the sanctions were to have been applied honestly, which would have meant a world war, or else they were to have been applied hypocritically, which meant world derision—as had turned out to be the case.

He thought that it was a tall joke to have seen England and France, "two conquering and imperialist nations", take it upon themselves to scold Italy on moral grounds. It had been a blessing for the world in general and Canada in particular, that France had participated in sanctions most reluctantly. Even unworthy Frenchmen had been ashamed at the official declarations of their Government on the matter.

## NO MEDDING.

Long ago, he said, he had pointed out to those who were charged with shaping Canadian policies that Canada was an American

## Henri Bourassa Warns His Countrymen Against Meddling In European Rivalries

country and that it was no business of hers to meddle in European rivalries.

After the war he had supported British policies because the teachings of history showed that after a war in which she had gone wholeheartedly and had made big sacrifices in men and money, Britain was interested in putting the whole weight of her influence on the side of peace while she built up her forces again.

Now he was "afraid" of the for-

when there would be a war and how the pieces would move on the chessboard.

## FRENCH IMPERIALISM.

If he did not like British imperialism, Mr. Bourassa indicated that he had little more sympathy for the French brand. Imperialism of any sort was anathema to him and he felt all the more at ease to say so "because I am more proud than three-fourths of my fellow Canadians, French as well as English, to be associated with Eng-

colossal blunder when she had refused to take Hitler at his word and make an attempt to settle once and for all the centuries-old German-French feud along the banks of the Rhine.

He thought that France and Germany could patch up their differences if they went at it in dead earnest. There was really no quarrel between them. There was not one German out of 100 who wished to risk his skin for the purpose of re-taking Alsace and Lorraine. The two perpetual enemies reminded him of two brothers who had been quarrelling over a common inheritance for ten centuries. On the whole Hitler was perfectly sincere, and modern dictators of his type spoke more authoritatively for their people than did the leaders of democracies.

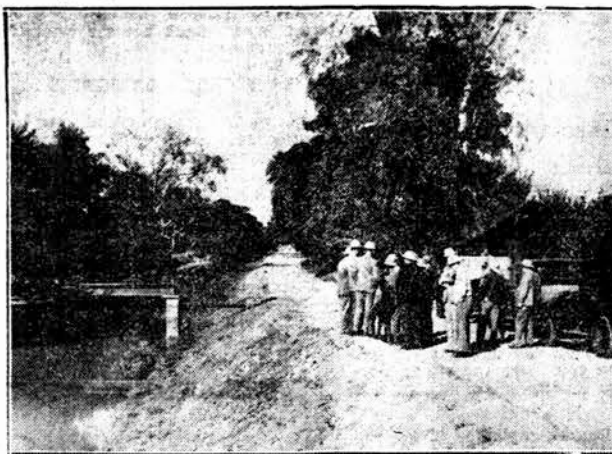
As a solution to Germany's "crying need for expansion", Mr. Bourassa favoured giving her a free hand in the Ukraine, a Catholic entity which was smarting under the iron rule of Russia "The greatest modern lunacy factory".

Of the internal situation of the countries he visited, Mr. Bourassa said little. He felt the advent of the Blum Government, and the selection of Leon Delbos as Foreign Minister, would make relations with Germany easier. He had been amazed by the self-imposed discipline of the occupation strikers.

## THE CORPORATIST SYSTEM.

The Italian corporatist system had interested him greatly and he wondered if it was not pointing the way to a better economic order. Mr. Bourassa said he had spoken with Mussolini. The Italian dictator was still a genuine Socialist, said the speaker, and it amused him when he heard people picturing him as the watchdog of the capitalist system.

There were several features of Socialism which Mr. Bourassa liked. It was hard for province of Quebec people to admit that there could be anything good in Socialism because they had been nourished on the theories of the Manchester school of Liberalism and on "chilled Jacobinism in the wide and juridical sense of the word." When he had read that both former Premier Godbout and the Premier Duplessis had inveighed against Socialism, while "so much of the legislation that had been passed by the Provincial Government was outright Socialist", he wondered if they knew what it was all about.—"Montreal Gazette".



A party of leading irrigation engineers inspecting an area near Delhi where it is proposed to close part of a canal (seen in the picture) and substitute well irrigation in order to reduce mosquito nuisance caused by over-irrigation of gardens.

sign policies of Imperial Britain. History showed too that she could not suffer for long a powerful rival for the domination of the seas in Europe, and it looked as if Italy might be that rival.

He feared that the League of Nations would become Britain's tool or that its influence would drop to nil. If the mistress of the world wanted to hold her sway she had to be in a position to decide

so much for humanity—and because at the same time I love France as few do". On the chapter of imperialism, Mr. Bourassa recalled his stand during the discussions in the South African War in opposition to "my old friend Mr. Laurier".

If France had acted wisely in the Italo-Ethiopian dispute, on the other hand she had committed a land—a country that has done

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# Congress Offers Widest Basis For Joint Front

## JAWAHARLAL ON CHOICE OF PRESIDENT

**"I Do Not Want To Be Accepted Under False Pretences"**

**BAREILLY:** Nov. 21. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Congress, has issued through the "United Press" the following statement:—

"Ever since my name was mentioned for re-election to the Congress presidentship, I have thought repeatedly and anxiously over the matter. The idea did not attract me, for I do not believe in the same person functioning again and again in one office.

### "UNITY OF OUR STRUGGLE"

"My utility, such as it is, would not disappear, if I was not president. It might possibly be greater for, I would be relieved of the routine performance of my duties which take up a great deal of time and energy. The burden that a Congress President has to carry is no light one and his lot is not enviable. There were other colleagues and comrades fitted for the task and it seemed improper that I should in any way, monopolise this seat of honour and this burden of authority. I discussed the matter with my comrades and I pressed for other names notably that of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan. But the Khan Sahib was wholly unwilling and the others were also reluctant. I felt that I could not myself adopt a wholly negative attitude as there were some persons in the past year as in the present, who favoured me. In a way, I represented a link between various sets of ideas and so I helped somewhat in toning down the differences and emphasising the essential unity of our struggle against Imperialism. So undecided, I could say neither "yes" nor "no" definitely, and I remained silent on this issue leaving chance to decide it. Nominations for the presidentship have now been made and the time for election draws near. I feel that I cannot remain silent any longer and I must tell my countrymen what my feelings are. I shall gladly welcome the election of any of my colleagues and co-operation with him in another capacity in the great enterprise we have undertaken.

### WHAT HE STANDS FOR

Should, however, the choice of my countrymen fall on me, I dare not say no to it. I shall submit to their pleasure, but before they so decide they must realise fully what I stand for, what thoughts move me, what the springs of action are for me. In speech and writing I have given enough indication of this and from this I want to be judged. I am not unknown quantity and I do not want to be accepted under any false pretences. When I returned from Europe last March, I came as one long cut off from political activity without the living touch with events which is so necessary for those who dabble in public affairs. Yet I had the advantage of a period of quiet thought detached from the day-to-day worries of a political life. I ventured to place these thoughts of mine before my countrymen at the last session of the Congress. Since then, during a crowded eight months, I have picked up the old threads, resumed contact with the many-sided life of India, met innumerable comrades of mine, wondered about a great deal over the great land of ours and looked the eyes of millions of my

countrymen and women and so, have been able to form some idea of India as she is to-day.

"I have filled in that picture, which has grown a little vague. This further knowledge has not made me change in any way those views of mine which I expressed at Lucknow. It has but confirmed them. I see the world in the grip of a titanic conflict of which our own struggle is but a part.

### "OLD ORDER CHANGES."

"I see the old order breaking up, Capitalism having fulfilled its purpose decaying and Imperialism, its latest offshoot and development entrenching itself before the onslaught of Socialism and Nationalism, for Imperialism is but an aspect of this new capitalism and it is not possible to understand it without reference to this central fact.

"In India, the outstanding fact is the appalling poverty and misery of the people and the vast and growing dimensions of unemployment. There can be no substantial relief from this under Imperialism and so perforce we must have independence. The primary issue becomes one of political freedom, though this is intimately allied to social issues. And only if this alliance is understood can effective advance be made and the right stress laid. I believe that through Socialism alone can we solve our economic problems but Socialism can only function when India is politically free. Yet in that struggle for Swaraj itself, the socialist analysis helps by showing us the true nature of the struggle, its relation to the wider world struggle and the kind of Swaraj we should aim at. So the problem to-day in India is one of combatting Imperialism in all its aspects and the necessity for us is to build up an anti-Imperialist front. For this purpose that front must include all elements and people who desire independence whatever their social or economic objectives might be. It must include socialists and those who are not socialists alike.

"On this basis the Congress itself has offered the widest basis for this joint front. We must maintain that. We may not break that front, for we have to face powerful Imperialist and reactionary forces. If any weaken this front, do so at their peril and to the injury of the nation.

### "TASK BEFORE US."

"Our task is, therefore, to pool our resources, to tone down our differences as far as we can, to bear with each other even though we may differ on some matters, for ours is the larger agreement on the issue of Indian freedom and independence. We have done so in the past and built up the magnificent structure of the Congress. We shall do so in the present and in the future and so build up on an ever-wider foundation this strong and united front against Imperialism.

"The immediate task is to combat the new Act and all its works. The Congress election manifesto has declared that there can or will be no co-operation with this Act. Let there be no weakening in this resolve and let us carry it to its logical consequences.

"We shall fight the elections with all our strength but we shall fight

## Madrid Still Holds Out Militia's Stubborn Resistance

### O'Duffy And "Irish Brigade" To Rescue Of Franco

**LONDON, November 21.** Despite a fortnight's pounding of Madrid by land and air, the insurgents have failed to take the capital hitherto. They have maintained their foot-hold in the University city, in northwest Madrid, but Government claim to have re-captured two important buildings in the latest fighting. The insurgents have been unable to advance on the Toledo and Segovia bridge areas, owing to stubborn resistance of the militia who have erected formidable barricades.

### REBELS' PROGRESS

The Seville radio says that the insurgents have progressed in the suburbs south of Madrid, occupied several blocks of houses inflicting heavy losses on Government troops and capturing much war material.

### RAILWAY BLOWN UP

A Barcelona communique reports that Government forces on the Aragon front have blown up Huesca-Saragossa Railway, and destroyed an enemy train which was bringing up reinforcements to Madrid.

The newspaper "Elsol" demands immediate evacuation of the civilian population in the capital so that only combatants may remain.—Reuter.

### "Irish Brigade" To Franco's Help

**LONDON, Nov. 21.** Gen. O'Duffy and 40 members of "Irish Brigade" arrived at Liverpool, to-day, 'en route' to Spain, to join Gen. Franco's forces. They sail for Lisbon, this afternoon, aboard the liner "Avoceta".

A large proportion of the men are said to have held high army ranks.

### SECURITY ZONE SPECIFIED.

Reuter learns that Government has been informed by the Insurgent headquarters at Burgos that the security zone in North-east Madrid, which will not be bombar-

ded has been extended to include the British and the United States Embassies, and various other missions. This area which has been reserved for foreigners and non-combatants now covers about a square mile. The British Embassy has not been damaged hitherto.

### FRANCO'S THREAT.

**PARIS.**—Nothing is known in authoritative circles with regard to Gen. Franco's reported threat to destroy ships taking arms to Spain.—Reuter.

### Germany And Franco Government

**BERLIN, Nov. 21.** Germany's first diplomatic representative, accredited to Gen. Franco's Government, will be Gen. Faupel, a retired officer who was President of the Ibero American Institute in Berlin. Herr Faupel has travelled widely in China. He participated in the suppression of a native rebellion in South-west Africa in 1906. He goes to Salamanca, with the rank of 'Charge-de-Affairs'.—Reuter's Special.

### GEN. FRANCO'S THREAT

**LONDON, Nov. 21.** According to an unconfirmed radio report from Tenerife picked up at Lisbon General Franco has followed up his threat of blockade with a warning to France and Russia that all ships taking arms to Spain will be destroyed.—Reuter.

## Italian Official And Two Others Executed

**BILBAO, Nov. 21.** It is officially announced that the Consul for Austria and Hungary, a Paraguayan official and an Italian military official have been executed after Court Martial.

### A Madrid cable states:

There was reduced activity around the Capital to-day owing to bad weather. There is no appreciable change in the military position. There were no air raids.

### A message from Avila

states: Snow, storms are raging north of Madrid. Snow is 20 inches deep in some places. Operations have been temporarily held up.—Reuter.

### BERLIN, Nov. 20.

The German Submarine, "U18," sank in a collision during torpedo practice at Baylubeck. Eight persons are missing. Twelve were rescued.—Reuter.

Stop Press And Riot  
News Page 23

# Congress, Embodiment Of Country's Will JUSTIFY MAHATMA'S CLAIM, PLEADS SATYAMURTI

## India Bound To Be Free: Time To Shed Inertia, Deadliest Enemy

It would be the duty of the people of India and especially the 35 million voters under the New Constitution, to prove the claim of Mahatma Gandhi at the Second Round Table Conference, that the Congress represented the people of India, by returning all Congressmen to the Provincial Legislatures in the forthcoming elections.

### "CONGRESS AND ITS OPPONENTS"

Thus declared Mr. S. Satyamurti, President of the Tamil Nadu Provincial Congress Committee in a speech delivered at Matunga on Saturday evening, at a meeting of South Indians organised by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, with Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai in the Chair.

The speaker of the evening referred to several opponents of the Congress and its objective. He thought even those inside the Congress who preached Socialism were opponents of the Congress, and said that they were not helping either the Congress or the country in achieving its objective. In support of his contention the speaker quoted, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the President of the Congress, who himself is a Socialist by conviction.

### GAME OF CONGRESS RIVALS.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, leader of the Opposition in the Legislative Assembly, in the course of his speech, said that the objective of the Indian National Congress remained always the same, though its method of fighting for the freedom of the country might differ from time to time. Taking advantage of the change in the programme of the Congress some of its critics and opponents might distort the policy and programme of the Congress, and try to obstruct the Congress in its progress, though they might not succeed. "This is the game the opponents of the Congress have always played. That happens to be the position of the party—the pro-British elements—which is in its last breaths."

Speaking about the Government of India Act, Mr. Desai said that to an audience like the one he was addressing, it would be merely confounding them. If he were to explain the Act, as they must have heard by now what the Act contained. It was a known fact that the Act contained nothing which was of advantage to the country. There was nothing in the Act which could be looked upon with favour by the Pro-Indian elements in the country, which stood for the freedom of the people of the country.

### DEFINITION OF "GOVERNMENT."

Continuing, Mr. Desai said that in future, it was essential that the people should understand that there could be only two parties in the country, the Pro-Indian Party and the Pro-British Party, the former wanting and struggling for the Freedom of the Country, and the latter wanting the continuation of British Rule in India. It was also essential that the people should learn newly the definition of the word "Government." "Government" all these days was associated with "Government by the representatives of Britain". Hereafter, they should remember that it would be the Government by the people of India themselves, and those who will call the British Government should beware of saying so in future.

During 1933 and 1934, Government believed that the movement

for the achievement of Indian freedom was at an end. With a view to disprove it, the Congress accepted the challenge, and put up candidates to contest the Assembly elections. The one purpose of contesting that election was to prove that the country was still behind the Congress. The result of those elections and the subsequent work done by the Congress Party in the Assembly had amply proved that the people of the country were solidly behind the Congress.

### PERVERTED TACTICS

The speaker then referred to the newspapers which criticised the Congress. He said there were the Evening News, the Morning News and the Perverted News which wanted to know what was the policy of the Congress. These Critics knew very well what the policy of the Congress was; but they dared not explain it. Such criticism was not uncommon in the press opposed to Congress. Since they could not directly come out and oppose, they tried their best by following the game of hide and seek, and perverted tactics, to gain their objective. The vested interests in this country had begun to realise that things were changing.

Concluding Sjt. Bhulabhai said that he was sure of the support of the people of Matunga for the Congress in the forthcoming elections. He did not come to Matunga to request them to vote for Congress as that would be trespassing on the time of the people who knew how and for whom to vote. Mr. Satyamurti rose amidst applause, and in the course of his speech said that he considered it a compliment to the Madrasis, in the Chairman remarking that those who attended the meeting or those living in Matunga knew where to vote and for whom to vote.

Dealing with the subject proper the speaker said that he had explained times without number as to what the Congress stood for. Mahatma Gandhi had explained at the second Round Table Conference that the Congress represented the people of India. This claim he expounded at the R.T.C.

in front of the bejewelled Princes and several prominent Indians. The Congress has always stood for the complete freedom of the people of India.

### CONGRESS' OBJECTIVE.

The Congress had always stood for that objective and would have to stand for that objective in future if it had to live. Congress was the will of the people of the country to be free. No one could kill that will to be free. No human or divine power would be able to do so. The people of India want to govern India, as Britishers did govern their own country. As to what would be the relation between the two countries after India won freedom, was something that would depend on the process through which India won its freedom. Those who had always been suppressing the will of the people to be free could not expect them to have good feelings towards them, after they had won their freedom. In this connection the speaker gave the instance of Ireland, which country was nearer to Great Britain than India was, and had struggled for the freedom of its people. Now De Valera had dispensed with the Oath of Allegiance, appeal to the Privy Council and the Senate. The speaker felt sure that De Valera was not attending the Coronation next year. He said that the people of India must struggle and win the freedom of the country not only for itself but for the sake of the world and the humanity and international peace.

Continuing the speaker said that two peoples could not govern a country. There ought to be a clear cut division between those who stood for Indian freedom and those who were against it. It was upto the people to create a feeling and atmosphere so that practical Britain could realise that it would be difficult to carry on the Government with the people of the country hostile to them.

### INDIA BOUND TO BE FREE.

Satyagraha, said the speaker, was the weapon of the Congress with which it wanted to achieve its freedom. The technique of Satyagraha was perfect, as, if the people of a country carried on civil disobedience, it would not be possible to carry on the Government of the country. No foreign Government could thrive without active co-operation of the people of the country. The speaker thought that the Congress was bound to succeed India was bound to be free. The world events today were moving in such a way that he was sure that Indian freedom was not far off. If the Rebels succeeded in Spain, Gibraltar was no longer safe. Hence for its own sake it was necessary for Britain to have the friendship of India, and its people as the world events were moving fast, and there was no knowing about Britain going back to the pre-Columbus days.

### WHOLLY UNWORKABLE.

Opponent No. 2 were the princes. He said that after that epoch-making statement of the Maharaja of Travancore, it might look as graceless to refer to the princes in those terms. There were honourable exceptions. The speaker referred to their preposterous demands, before they entered Federation, so that they could perpetuate their autocracy. British Government was so terribly afraid of the democratic people of British India that it was prepared to pay almost any price to get the Indian Princes into the Federation. Such a Federation was unheard of in the annals of history. Such a Federation was wholly unworkable, and inconsistent with any Federal Idea.

Opponent No. 3 were the Zamindars, the Capitalists, Big Businessmen and Vested Interests. When the real power was transferred to the people of the country then it would be found by the vested interests that it would be difficult for them to carry on unless they became friends of the people. Some of the farsighted had already begun to adjust themselves to the changing conditions. The only



The Hon. Mr. Justice N. P. Engineer whose elevation to the Bench has been well received.

choice before these people was either to give up their right to freedom or join the fight for freedom of the country.

### THE COMMUNALISTS.

Opponent No. 4 said the speaker were the Communalists. He said that a few seats in the legislature or a few official positions could not solve the fundamental problem of poverty in India which was colossal. The real objective of the Communal Award was not to help the Mussalmans but to see that Indians fought among themselves. Britain had not fortunately succeeded in its objective, as the Congress, with its great vision, foresightedness, and patriotism refused to play the game of Britain. It declared its attitude towards the Award as neutral. He said that in Bengal, the Punjab and other Provinces, some settlement had been arrived at among the few Congress leaders who differed on the question of the Communal Award. That only justified the position of the Congress stand on the Award.

In this connection the speaker appealed Mr. M. A. Jinnah to ally himself with the forces of Congress in the fight for the Freedom of the Country. He declared that Mr. Jinnah, though he had identified himself with a communal organisation, had always kept an independent nationalist outlook and had never sold his country.

### TORY DIE-HARDS & LIBERALS.

The speaker then referred to the Conservative and reactionary elements in the country, who were also the opponents of the Congress. They never had any political philosophy of their own. The speaker then said that it was essential to carry the message of the Congress to the nook and corner of the country.

He referred to the Liberals next and said that they were a rare specimen nowadays and were not heard of in the speaker's part of the country, though there seemed to be one or two in Bombay. He thought that in a slave country, fighting for its freedom there was no place for Liberalism.

### INERTIA GREATEST OBSTACLE

The greatest obstacle of all was the inertia of the people of the country, who, though interested in the Indian National Congress, always thought that it was the other man's work to carry on the fight. It was essential for everyone to join the Congress and be effective missionaries of the Congress. The work that the Congress had undertaken was no mean task and it was necessary that every Congressman or member saw to it, that the message was carried all over the country, so that when the time came each one could do his bit.

Referring to what he called the "Internal opponents", Mr. Satyamurti said that they were those who preached Socialism. Such people were not helping the cause of either the country or the Congress. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru himself during the tour in Tamil Nadu had made it plain that there could be no question of Socialism at present. The first and most important question before the Congress

(Continued on Page 23)



## MADE WORKERS "DIE LIKE RATS"

**Moscow Accused Alleged  
To Have Released Poison  
Gas In Mines**

NOVO SIBIRSK (Russia), Nov. 20. Allegations that Stickling and others accused in Conspiracy Trial had caused poison gas to be released in many shafts of the Kuznets mines, causing workers to "die like rats," were made by a witness at the Second Session of the trial.

The prosecution introduced two groups of witnesses. One testified that defendants' activities were limited to spreading disaffection among workers and endeavouring to undermine the Stakhanov movement in Western Siberian mines.

The other group of witnesses alleged that there was a link between Trotsky and the Nazis through Stickling, who was engaged "to organise a terrorist group, with the object of restoring capitalism and introducing Fascist regime in Soviet."—Reuter.

## DEFENCE BILL PASSED IN BELGIAN CHAMBER

BRUSSELS, Nov. 20. The Committee of National Defence in the Belgian Chamber has adopted the clause in the Defence Bill providing that certain contingents in the Army be enlisted for 18 months to protect the frontier.—Reuter.

## SPLIT IN RANKS OF AMERICAN LABOUR

TAMPA (Florida), Nov. 21. An open split has occurred in the ranks of American labour. The American Federation of Labour has voted for Boycott of Men's Clothing made by members of the Amalgamated Clothing and Workers Union, which is allied to the "Rebel" union led by John Lewis, which has seceded from the federation of Labour.—Reuter.

## BAREILLY WELCOMES CONGRESS PRESIDENT

BAREILLY, Nov. 21. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru accompanied by Messrs. Ranjit Nehru and S. D. Upadhyaya, arrived here this morning. A rousing reception was given to Panditji on his arrival.

He is staying with Mr. Dwaraka Prasad, Chairman of the District Board.—United Press.

Our Delhi correspondent wires to say the Income-tax Experts who have been busy drafting their report, hope to conclude their labour before Xmas and submit their report to Government.

## STOP PRESS

### PLEA FOR NEUTRAL QUARTERS

GENEVA, Nov. 21. The International Red Cross Committee at the request of the Swiss President, M. Metia, has appealed to both Burgos and Madrid to get apart neutral quarters in the capital, where the greatest possible number of non-combatants find refuge.—Reuter.

## FOR CONGRESS CROWN

### Six Candidates Proposed

ALLAHABAD, November 21.

Acharya Kripalani, General Secretary, Indian National Congress announces that the following names have been proposed for the presidency of next session of Congress to be held at Faizpur (Maharashtra):—

(1) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, (2) Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, (3) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, (4) Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, (5) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, and (6) Doctor Pattabhi Sitaramayya.—United Press.

## DHARWAR AND MYSORE FOR JAWAHARLAL

(From Our Correspondent)

DHARWAR, Nov. 21. Sdts. Hosmani, Hardikar, Hukerikar and other seven delegates from the Dharwar District and ten delegates from the Mysore State propose Pt. Jawaharlal to be the Congress President.

## CANDIDATES FROM ASSAM VALLEY

### Sardar Releases Approved List

BOMBAY, November 21. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the All-India Congress Parliamentary Committee, has released for publication the approved list of candidates (from Assam Valley) recommended by the Assam Provincial Congress Parliamentary Board, for the Assam Legislative Assembly:—

(1) Sjt. Jadabprasad Chaliha, (Sibsagar East General); (2) Sjt. Bhubanchandra Gogoi, (Sibsagar West General); (3) Sjt. Debeshwar Sarma, (Jorhat North General); (4) Sjt. Krishnanath Sarma, (Jorhat South General); (5) Sjt. Rajendranath Barua, (Golaghat North General); (6) Sjt. Puranchandra Sarma, (Nowgong North-East General); (7) Sjt. Mahichandra Bara, (Nowgong South-West General); (8) Sjt. Kumudrambara, (Mangaldai South General); (9) Sjt. Jogendranath Barua, (Kamrup Sadar (Central) General); (10) Sjt. Gopinath Bardalai, (Kamrup Sadar (South) General); (11) Sjt. Bipinchandra Medhi, (Mangaldai North General); (12) Sjt. Mahadev Sarma, (Tezpur West General); (13) Sjt. Gurikanta Talukdar, (Nalbari General); (14) Sjt. Sankarachandra Barua, (Golaghat South General); (15) Sjt. Haladhar Bhuyan, (Nowgong West General); (16) Sjt. Rajendkanta Barua, (Dibrugarh East General); (17) Sjt. Jogeshchandra Gohain, (Dibrugarh East General); (18) Sjt. Lakhe-wara Barua, (Dibrugarh Central General); (19) Sjt. Siddhimanth Sarma, (Kamrup Sadar North General); and (20) Sjt. Jogendra Chandra Nath, (Goalpara South-East General).—United Press.

### Dam Burst Casualties

TOKIO, Nov. 21. The death toll in the Dam burst is now estimated at 210, while 275 missing are believed to be dead.—Reuter.

LUCKNOW, Nov. 21.—Dr R. P. Paranjpye, Vice-Chancellor, Lucknow University, was appointed a Member of the Re-organisation Committee of Secondary Education recently appointed by the U. P. Government under the Chairmanship of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru.—United Press.

## Three Assaults On Saturday Night

Three persons were assaulted during the course of Saturday night at Dadar, Dongri and in Princess Street Police section.

At Tilak Bridge, Dadar at about 7 p.m. a Muslim was assaulted by some Hindus. Several Hindus rushed to the scene and rescued the injured man and removed him to his residence at 1st Lane Kamatipura where he received medical aid from the Muslim Ambulance Society.

At about 10 p.m. a Muslim was stabbed near the Derby Cinema at Dongri and was removed to the J. J. Hospital where his injuries were attended to and he was allowed to go.

The third case occurred at old Hanuman Lane where a Muslim was stabbed by some Hindus. The injured man was removed to the G. T. Hospital.

### ARRESTS.

The Nagpada Police effected 12 arrests during the course of the night.

There was stone-throwing in a gully opposite the K. E. M. Hospital. This caused considerable uneasiness in that area to the residents and the police, who were summoned came on the scene and put an end to the trouble.

Except for these incidents there was nothing to mar the peace of the city.

The military and police patrols are still being maintained, and every precaution is being taken to restore confidence in the minds of the members of both communities.

## JUSTIFY MAHATMA'S CLAIM

(Continued from page 22.)

gress and the country the Pandit had said, was the attainment of Independence for the country. Then what system of Government there should be in a Free India?

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was a Democrat and the speaker completely agreed with him. Nobody had any right to begin quarrelling among themselves, when the Independence of India had yet to be achieved. Not even Russia talked of Socialism till it had won its Independence.

Talking about the other internal opponents the speaker referred to those Congressmen who looked upon the persons who wanted to enter the Legislatures with a patronising attitude. He referred to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's statement where he had said that in the coming elections the entire strength of the Congress, from the President downwards to the Volunteer would be used to see that the Congress was successful at the polls, and the speaker requested those who looked from above to shed their superior attitude.

### JUSTIFY MAHATMA'S CLAIM

It would be up to the people to prove the claim of Gandhiji that the Congress represents the people of India by voting Congress solidly at the forthcoming elections.

Referring to the question of Congressmen accepting offices, the speaker said that he had not changed his views. He believed that acceptance of office by Congressmen was the effective way of wrecking the Constitution. He thought it was wrong to attribute motives to those who advocated acceptance of office. The speaker was not for co-operation with the new Constitution but he thought acceptance of offices was a better method than any other to wreck the Constitution. The only test was whether acceptance of office was going to strengthen the Congress and weaken the enemies or

## AMAZING M. C. C. COLLAPSE

**Side Skittled Out For 288,  
Chipperfield Plays Havoc  
With Ball**

SYDNEY, Nov. 21.

When the match between the M. C. C. and an Australian eleven, which commenced yesterday, was resumed to-day at Sydney, the visitors suffered a terrible collapse.

Chipperfield, who took four out of five wickets yesterday, once again played havoc with the leather and the remaining five wickets were skittled out to-day for an addition of only 14 runs.

Chipperfield returned an analysis of 8 wickets for 66 runs.

The Australian XI started steadily and had scored 37 for no wicket at lunch.

### Scores:

#### M. C. C. (First Innings)

|                                    |    |
|------------------------------------|----|
| Fagg c Brown b Chipperfield        | 49 |
| Worthington c Robinson b Waite     | 6  |
| Ames c Brown b Chipperfield        | 76 |
| Leyland c and b Chipperfield       | 80 |
| Hardstaff c Tallon b Chipperfield  | 12 |
| Fishlock st. Tallon b Chipperfield | 0  |
| Robins b Ebeling                   | 53 |
| Verity c Tallon b Chipperfield     | 0  |
| Voce c Bradman b Chipperfield      | 4  |
| Duckworth, not out                 | 0  |
| Farnes c Brown b Chipperfield      | 0  |
| Extras                             | 8  |

Total 288

#### AUSTRALIANS (First Innings)

|                     |    |
|---------------------|----|
| Fingleton, batting. | 23 |
| Brown, batting.     | 13 |
| Extra               | 1  |

Total (for no loss) 37

## AUSTRALIANS' FINE STAND

SIDNEY, Nov. 21.

The Australian XI in their first innings had scored 221 for 2, at the close of play to-day (Bradman 63, Brown not out 66).—Reuter.

### Cable Items

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Sir Walter Ogilvie died at Edinburgh.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

The Kent County Club has decided not to re-engage Freeman next year.—Reuter's Special.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.

In a ten-round bout at Catch-Weights, Jimmy McLarnin, ex-welterweight champion, defeated on points Ambers, the Lightweight champion.—Reuter's Special.

### Palestine Commission's Progress

JERUSALEM, Nov. 21.

Palestine Commission is considered by impartial observers to have made workmanlike beginning in the first week of enquiry. No Arabs were present at the Public session held during the week, but they are preparing evidence in support of their case. Lord Peel, chairman, has intimated that it will be unfortunate if the Commission is compelled to reach important decisions without the help of Arabs.—Reuter.

not. The speaker thought that it would.

Mr. S. K. Patil, Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee then moved a vote of thanks to the speaker and the Chairman of the evening, which was carried with acclamation.

## TABULATED ADLETS ONE Anna Per Word Minimum Re. 1.

**SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS** are inserted in these columns on **cash** payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

**ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE** are inserted with **Box** Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. .... The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

**BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN** Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

**REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS** should be addressed carefully as under:— "Box No. .... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

### 8. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted A Suitable Match for A Gujarati Bania gentleman of 29, cultured and of steady means, residing in Bombay. Refer Prof. Bhatt, College of Technology, University, Bombay. (7309).

### 9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted—January 1937—A Master to teach Science and other subjects, Rs. 125-150, according to qualifications, also a Master to teach Hindi and other subjects, Rs. 75-100, according to qualifications. Apply for application form to Head-Master, Christ Church Boys' High School, Jubbulporé. (4351).

Railway and Transport Policy Company offers unique opportunity for solving unemployment and enables each individual to earn money according to exertions. Apply Company's Representatives, 162/D, Vincent Road, Dadar, Bombay. (7284).

### 12. TO BE LET.

To Let 2nd and 3rd floors of Heera House, Paruck Wadi, Sandhurst Road, for office or residential purposes. (7288).

### MUSLIM TO EMBRACE VEDIC RELIGION

Pandit Badrudin, Shastri of the Punjab University, Professor of Sanskrit, Vidyabhushan of the Oriental college Lahore, Prabhakar of Punjab University, Visharad of Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Sahityaratna and Kaviratna of Sanskrit will embrace Vedic religion on Sunday to-day at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Arya Samaj Hall, Girgaum Back Road.

He will deliver a lecture in Sanskrit and Hindi. Mr. Hiralal Gandhi also will address the meeting.

### 44. MEDICAL

Rejuvenation. No gland grafting or surgical ligatures. Latest method. Results mystifying. Apply W. Turner, Rejuvenation Specialist, 8, Elphinstone Road, Poona. (7293).

### 49. HOMOEOPATHY

Royal Homoeo Institute, Delhi Grants L.D.Sc. and M.B.H. Diplomas in Dentistry and Homoeopathy respectively. Prospectus free. (7305).

### 58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

Just Received French Fashion Books, Children's Annuals for 1937. Price List Free. Happy Book Stall, Rehim Mansion, Colaba Causeway, Bombay. (6940).

### 73. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted—Immediately Travelling agents to secure orders for our Fancy Silk Saris, shirting and coating cloth, on Rs. 100/- pay plus Rs. 50/- T.A. For terms Apply to Mahindra Bros., Ludhiana, 7248.

Wanted—Agents & District Agents on high Commission. Sanguine Insurance Co., Ltd., 98 4, Clive Street, Calcutta. (7211).

### Parsi Girl Becomes Hindu

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A slim Parsi girl, clad in a white khadi sari, appeared before the Chief Presidency Magistrate this morning and made a sworn declaration that she had attained her 23rd year, that she was a major and no more a minor and by her own free will and choice she wished to embrace Hinduism.

A Hindu in Dhori accompanied her. The name of the girl is Khorshed Hormusji Unwala.

She was given the Zende Avesta for the oath which she took for the last time as a Zorastrian, and signed also as such for the last time.

## AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Four Goans were arrested last night by the Esplanade Police in the course of a gambling raid carried out in a building in 4th Marine Lines.

Several alleged chits with the marked coins were seized.

Applying for a remand of the accused in custody the police stated that Louis Brass and his wife Julian Brass were in occupation of a room in house No. 25, 4th Marine Lines and that information had been received that satta bets were being accepted in that room. A bogus punter was sent and a bet, it is alleged was accepted.

Four persons, namely, Louis Brass, his wife Julian, (3) J. Dominic and (4) Renitan Dominic were taken in custody. The first accused, it is alleged, became violent and tore some slips and threw them into the sweepers' lane.

The first and second accused when brought to the police station failed to produce the necessary bail and were kept in custody while the third and fourth accused were bailed out.

To-day when the names of the third and fourth accused were called out in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, they were absent and warrants were issued.

Later it was discovered that these persons were seated in the lower Court and they appeared before the Magistrate.

The bail period of all the accused was extended by a fortnight.

An inmate of Dr. Moolgaokar's Nursing Home at Grant Road, jumped out of his cot on the fourth floor of the building on Thursday night on to the ground. He died on the spot.

At the inquest on Tukaram Rawji Kamulkar, 49 years, it was stated that Tukaram had been a chronic sufferer for the last 12 years from Bronchiectasis. He was taken to Dr. Moolgaokar's nursing Home on November 16 with an abscess in arm, and was operated upon the next day.

A statement to the police by an acquaintance of the deceased revealed that he had stated that no one in India knew what was the matter with him. He had also no sources of income.

The Jurors held that the deceased jumped out of the cot while in a momentary fit of mental aberration.

Yasin Ahmed (22), a dealer in vegetables, who was stabbed last night while walking along Rana Road, Dadar, died on the way to the K. E. M. Hospital.

After formal evidence, the inquiry into his death was adjourned.

Narayan Bhiku Naik was arrested by the Mahim police on suspicion of murder of the hawk.

It is alleged that the suspect had threatened the deceased with death five days ago. He was remanded in custody for a fortnight at the Mazgaon Court to-day.

### INDIAN AIRMAN GOES TO AMERICA

Mr. Madhukar Data the Indian Airman, left London for New York by R. M. S. "Queen Mary" on the 28th ultimo.

It is believed that he is going to see some studios there. Mr. Data will publish details of his tour to America in due course.

## MILKMEN'S STRIKE SITUATION

### Allegations Against Cattleowners

There were no developments whatever on Saturday in the matter of the Bhayya milkmen following the assurances given, by Sardar Sir Suleman Cassum Mitha on Friday evening.

Some Bhayya milkmen alleged that the cattle-owners have not conformed to the agreement in regard to the payment of wages. Some of the cattle-owners, it is alleged, have refused to pay the wages to the Bhayyas. It is even stated that the payment in certain cases is in arrears for nearly fifteen months.

By another clause of the agreement arrived at on Monday last, the cattle-owners were to issue and distribute a handbill withdrawing the ban on certain Hindu cattle-owners. The Muslim cattle-owners, it is stated, refused to do this saying that they were busy looking after the cattle and that it was not possible for them to issue the bill for some time to come.

Mr. G. G. Morarjee, thereupon, moved the Muslim cattle-owners and arrived at an agreement with them. He was to print the handbills and send them to the Muslim cattle-owners who would pay for the bills and distribute them.

When the bills were sent to the Muslim cattle-owners' office, they, it is stated, refused to accept them or to pay for them.

Mr. Morarji then spoke to Sir Suleman Cassum Mitha, who, it is stated, has assured him that the bills would be distributed.

## WELLINGTON

TO-DAY 3 SHOWS AT  
2-30; 5-15; 7-45

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# City & Suburbs

## LOCAL

### ENGAGEMENTS

#### To-day.

Hindu: Kartik Shud 8, 1993  
Muslim: Ramzan 7, 1355  
Parsi: Khordad 18, 1906  
Hightide: 4-56 17-58  
Lowtide: 11-46 23-13  
Sunrise: 6h 49m  
Sunset: 6h 0m

#### PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Prof. R. Pratapgiri will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

#### HEBRAIC STUDIES CIRCLE

The Jewish Liturgy study class will meet in Sir Elly Kadoorie School, Mazgaon, to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m.

#### BAND AT THE CHOWPATI BANDSTAND.

The Band of the 1st. Bn. G. I. P. Railway Regiment (A.F.I.) will play a programme of music at the Chowpatti Bandstand to-day (Sunday) commencing at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.)

#### CONCERT AT PAREL.

Under the auspices of Ramana Sathidamanda Samaj, there will be a concert by the Ramnad Brothers accompanied by violinist S. K. Swami at the Samaj premises at Parel to-day (Sunday) at 4-15 p.m. (S.T.)

#### BOMBAY TENANTS' UNION

The meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Tenants' Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. in the office of the Union to review the work done and chalk out future programme.

#### BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

The 40th Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood will be held at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatti to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.)

## AMUSEMENTS

### OF THE DAY

**CAPITOL**—"The Last of the Mohicans" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.  
**CENTRAL**—"Our Relations." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.  
**EXCELSIOR**—"Alexander Hamilton." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.  
**EMPIRE**—"Devil is a Sissy." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.  
**KRISHNA**—"Amar Jyoti." Daily at 5-15 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.  
**MINERVA**—"Maya." Daily at 5-15 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.  
**OPERA HOUSE**—"Janina Bloomi." Daily at 2-30, 5-30 and 8-30 p.m.  
**PLAZA**—"Savkari Pash." Daily at 3, 7-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.  
**PALACE**—"Desire" Time as usual.  
**PATHE**—"White Angel." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning show at 10 a.m.  
**REGAL**—"Three Maxims." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.  
**ROXY**—"Griha-Dah." Daily at 2-45, 5-15 and 8 p.m.  
**WELLINGTON**—"Sulochana" or "Temple Bells." Daily at 5-15 and 7-45 p.m.

#### KANARA STUDENTS' UNION

Under the auspices of the above Union, there will be a debate to-day (Sunday) at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises of the Kanara Vidyadaini Free Night School, Fort, Bombay. Subject will be "Widow Re-marriage."

**BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY**  
Under the auspices of the Bombay Astrological Society at Saraswati Mandir, Tutorial High School, Kennedy Bridge a public lecture will be delivered to-day (Sunday) at 5-15 p.m. (S.T.) by an experienced member of the Society on "Affinity of Marriage."

**BOMBAY KERALIYA SAMAJ**  
The next lecture to the students of the First Aid Class organized by the Samaj under the auspices of the St. John Ambulance Association will be delivered at the King George English School, Hindu Colony, Dadar, to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.)

## A New Easy Way to MASTER ENGLISH

No more bother about memorizing definitions or intricate grammatical rules. The English language can now be mastered easily and quickly.

Grenville Kleiser, the well-known author of over a score of standard works has discovered a new method which is embodied in his famous Correspondence Course in Practical English and Mental Efficiency. It is so simple and interesting that it gives you a command over the English language in the shortest time possible. It requires just half an hour of your spare time every day and enables you to—



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Write Factual and Forceful Letters, Essays, Advertisements, Articles, Stories, Speeches, Petitions, Memorials, etc.;

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## 'VOTE FOR GOVINDLAL SHIVLAL'

### Appeal To Council Of State Electorate

BOMBAY Nov. 21.

Dr. B. S. Moonje has issued an appeal to the Bombay voters to return Mr. Govindlal Shivlal Motilal, The Congress candidate for Council of State election. Says the doctor:—

"I desire to request the voters to accord their solid and undivided support to Mr. Govindlal's candidature. I feel confident that in electing him they will be exercising their franchise wisely and well."

"To Sind voters I would say that they cannot do better than to vote for him. I entirely agree with what my leader Mr. N. C. Kelkar says about the candidature of Mr. Govindlal Shivlal Motilal."

Mr. N. C. Kelkar has also issued an appeal to the voters to return Mr. Govindlal. Mr. Kelkar says that Mr. Govindlal has many claims to represent Maharashtra in that House. He has much commercial and industrial experience to his credit and has been taking an active part in public life and he can be depended upon for serving the country in that House.—United Press.

## CURFEW ORDER MODIFIED

The Chief Presidency Magistrate had modified the Curfew Order and changed the hours from 10 p.m. as at present to 11 p.m. The curfew period will extend as before to 6 a.m.

#### MASS MEETING OF WORKERS

Under the auspices of the Bombay Girm Kamgar Union (Red Flag) a mass meeting of workers will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. on Kamgar Maidan, Poisarvdi, when Mr. S. P. Bhise will preside, Messrs. S. A. Dange, E. S. Nimkar, B. T. Randive, Lalji Pandae, Bhogle and Wamanrao Kulkarni will speak on "The Working Class and Congress."

#### THE UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Knowledge and the Knowers of the Eternal" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) evening at 6-15.

#### BALKAN-JI-BARI

The weekly meetings of the Khar Children's Association will be held regularly hereafter at the Laxmi Nagar Hall, 10th Road, to-day (Sunday) amongst the various items of programme from 8 a.m. to 9-30 a.m., Mr. Nagraj Rao will conduct the games and Mrs. Harshada Diwanji will relate stories to children.

#### THE BENE-ISRAEL CONFERENCE.

A public meeting of the Bene-Israel community will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hall of the Sir Elly Kadoorie School for the purpose of appointing a Reception Committee and a Secretary for the 14th Sessions of the Conference to be held in Bombay in December.

#### ANDHRA MAHA SABHA

To concert measures for collecting funds in aid of the victims of the recent cyclone in Andhra Desha, a public meeting will be held at the Bombay Andhra Maha Sabha premises, Palm Mansion, Dadar, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday).

#### ANJUMAN TABAQI URDU BOMBAY.

Under the auspices of the Anjuman Taraqi Urdu, Bombay, Mr. Nani Sandilvi will speak on "The Life and Work of Mirusli Prem Chand" at 5-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday) in the hall of the Anjuman, Bhendi Bazar Crossing. Dr. A. R. Kadir will preside.

#### NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE

Under the auspices of Dr. Clifford Manshardt Debating Society, a public debate will be held at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, New Nagpada Road to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. when Mr. John Bornabas, will propose that "In Fascism lies the Salvation of the World" and Mr. G. M. Mehkre will lead the opposition.

## THE SHER-GILL AND UKIL PAINTINGS

### Exhibition At The Taj

The exhibition of paintings by Syt. Sarda Ukil and Kumari Amrit Sher Gill arranged on the first floor of the Taj Mahal Hotel will be open to-day (Sunday) and remain open to the public till Tuesday the 24th inst.

The exhibition contains interesting paintings of Indian life and are of great interest for those interested in watching the art advancement of the country.

## ROY GREETES EOMBAY WORKING CLASS

BOMBAY Nov. 21.

Mr. R. S. Nimkar, General Secretary of the Girm Kamgar Union (Red Flag) has received the following telegram from Mr. M. N. Roy:—

"Fraternal greetings through you to all comrades."

Mr. Siddique, labour leader has sent a telegram to Mr. M. N. Roy congratulating him on his release and requesting him to guide the leftists in the right direction as the leftists have "bungled with the policy of Mr. Roy."—United Press

## THE EXCELSIOR

THREE SHOWS DAILY:  
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

The master of dramatic art  
**GEORGE ARLISS**

Is at his best as

## "ALEXANDER HAMILTON"

A WARNER BROS.  
Historical Masterpiece

## REGAL

To-day at 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.  
3 GREAT STARS

ANNA NEAGLE,  
TULLIO CARMINATI  
LESLIE BANKS  
In the Herbert  
Wilcox Production

## THE THREE MAXIMS

COMEDY, DRAMA, THRILLS!

## CAPITOL

Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

### A Drama of Fiery Love and Fierce Conflict



Also  
"MENDELSSOHN"

—portraying the life of the famous composer in music.

## Public Notices.

**MADRAS & SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY CO., LTD.**  
(Incorporated in England).

## NOTICE.

**TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF COAL DURING 1937-38.**

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of the following Steam Coal to the Madras & Southern Mahratta Railway during the 12 months ending 31st March 1938:—  
Coal to be delivered by sea at Mormugao into wagons to be provided by the Railway ..... Up to 75,000 tons.  
2. The coal must be either of Selected Grade or Grade 1, either hand-picked or screened and be free from Shale or other deleterious matter. It must be fresh coal. "Weathered" coal will not be accepted.

3. Forms of Tender, Specifications and Instructions to Tenderer may be obtained from the Office of the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, No. 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, on payment of Re. 1 for each set.

4. No tender will be considered unless it is submitted in the prescribed form.

5. The Tenders which may be submitted for the whole or for any portion of the quantity noted above should be addressed in sealed covers to the "Agent, Madras & Southern Mahratta Railway, c/o the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, Calcutta" superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Coal." The Tenders should be lodged in the Tender Box kept in the Office of the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, before 11-00 A.M. (Calcutta Time) on FRIDAY, the 11th December, 1936.

6. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance; he further reserves the right to accept any Tender wholly or in part at his option.

J. R. HARRISON,  
Chief Mining Engineer,  
Railway Board.

Calcutta:  
Dated, the 18th Nov. 1936. 4348.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.**  
**RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.**  
(Railway Board).

## NOTICE.

**TENDERS FOR THE TRANSPORT OF COAL FOR STATE-MANAGED RAILWAYS FROM CALCUTTA TO RANGOON DURING 1937-38.**

TENDERS ARE INVITED from Shipping Companies for the transport of approximately 200,000 tons of coal and 840 tons soft smithy coke in bulk from the Port of Calcutta to Rangoon during the period 1st April 1937 to 31st March 1938 in accordance with the programme to be given by the Chief Mining Engineer Railway Board.

Tenders are to be deposited in the Tender Box kept in the Office of the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, up to 3 P.M. (Calcutta Time) on FRIDAY, the 11th December, 1936 and will be opened in presence of such Tenderers as may like to attend at 3-15 P.M. (Calcutta Time) on that date.

Conditions of Tender may be obtained on application to the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, Calcutta.

The Shipping Company will be required to enter into an Agreement for the transport of the above quantity.

There is no special Tender Form.  
J. R. HARRISON,  
Chief Mining Engineer,  
Railway Board.

Calcutta:  
Dated, the 18th Nov. 1936 4350.

## Public Notices.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**

**RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.**  
(Railway Board).

## NOTICE.

**TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF COAL TO THE STATE-MANAGED RAILWAYS AND TO THE ASSAM BENGAL, BENGAL & NORTH WESTERN, MADRAS & SOUTHERN MAHRATTA AND SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAYS DURING THE YEAR 1937-38.**

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of the following quantities of coal for the above Railways during the period 1st April, 1937 to 31st March, 1938:—

|                           | Tons.            |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Steam Coal, by Rail .. | 32,33,000        |
| 2. Steam Coal, by Sea ... | 2,00,000         |
| <b>Total .....</b>        | <b>34,33,000</b> |

|                                           |       |
|-------------------------------------------|-------|
| 3. Coke Breeze .....                      | 3,100 |
| 4. Soft Coke for Work-shop purposes ..... | 6,500 |
| 5. Hard Coke .....                        | 4,520 |
| 6. Soft Smithy Coke by Sea ..             | 940   |

Forms of Tender, Specifications and Instructions to Tenderers may be obtained from the Office of the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, No. 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, on payment of Re. 1 for each set.

The successful Tenderers will be required to execute an Agreement (paying the Stamp Duty thereon) on a Form provided by the Company-Managed Railways mentioned above, if so desired. The Agents of the Company-Managed Railways do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of Tenders: they reserve the right to accept any Tender wholly or in part.

Tenders should be deposited in the Tender Box, kept in the Office of the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, before 11-00 A.M. (Calcutta time) on FRIDAY, the 11th December, 1936 and they will be opened at 11-15 A.M. in the presence of Tenderers on the same day.

J. R. HARRISON,  
Chief Mining Engineer,  
Railway Board.

Calcutta:  
Dated, the 18th Novr. 1936. 4349.

**JUNAGADH STATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.**

## NOTICE.

**TENDERS FOR MEDICINES, ETC.**

**SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED** for the supply of annual stock of Medicines etc., required for the State Medical Department, Junagadh for the year ending October, 1937.

2. The Tender Forms schedules etc., can be had from the Office of the Medical Store-keeper, Chief Medical Officer, Junagadh, upto 25th November, 1936, during office-hours, 8 to 12 in the morning on all days except Fridays and holidays on payment of Rs. 2 for the forms, etc., classified as under:—

| SCHEDULE                             | DEPOSIT.   |
|--------------------------------------|------------|
| 1. Medicines,                        | ... Rs. 15 |
| 2. Sundries,                         |            |
| 3. Surgical instruments & appliances |            |

3. The copies of the schedules will be permitted only to the proper dealers according to the classifications. The Tender will be accepted only upto the 5th December, 1936, with a deposit of sum as mentioned above.

P. T. MAJUMDAR, Captain,  
M.B. Ch.B. (Edin.),  
Chief Medical Officer,  
Junagadh State,  
Chief Medical Officer's Office,  
Junagadh, D. November, 1936.

4344

## Bank Employee's Unpleasant Experience

### Hooligans Attack Witness While Proceeding To Coroner's Court In Taxi

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. M. G. Pardeshi, employed in the Discount Department of the Imperial Bank of India, was summoned by the Coroner's Court this morning, to attend as a juror. He was, however, nervous to go to that locality and in the first instance, went to the Pydhowne Police Station and requested a Police Officer to escort him to the Coroner's Court safely.

A Havildar was, therefore, told to get a taxi car, whose driver was a Muslim, and the officer took the driver's name and number of the taxi car and ordered him to take Mr. Pardeshi safely to the Coroner's Court, intimating him at the same time that, if anything untoward occurred to Mr. Pardeshi on the way, he (the driver), would be held responsible.

The driver in accordance with the order of the police officer took Mr. Pardeshi as far as the J. J. Hospital corner where there is a police post also kept. A police constable on traffic duty held up the car for little while to make room for the other traffic when suddenly four Muslims pounced upon Mr. Pardeshi and tried to stab him. The driver used his presence of mind and thwarted off the knife and drove off without delay. None of the alleged assailants has been arrested.

## Two Assaults To-day

This morning there were two assaults one at Anjirwadi, Mazagaon and another at Dongri, the victims in both the cases being Hindus. One Hindu named Shanker was returning from a mill when he was assaulted by some Muslims at Anjirwadi. Another Hindu was assaulted near Dongri by some Muslims at about 11-30 a.m. The assailants made good their escape after dealing a few lathi blows on their victims.

Last night a Christian walking along Victoria Gardens Road was taken for a Muslim and assaulted by some Hindus.

A little later a Hindu was assaulted at Gorupdeo by some Muslims. The total casualties since the riots broke out till this afternoon is 606 injured and 83 killed in the riot, of the latter 42 are Hindus and 41 Muslims.

### 61 PERSONS DISCHARGED

#### Riot Cases in Mazgaon Court

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

At the Mazagaon Police Court 117 persons were put up this (Saturday) morning before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, for remand in connection with the riots. Fifty-four persons were in connection with looting and causing hurt and were ordered to be released on bail in the sum of Rs. 500 with one surety in like amount each, cash deposit ranging from Rs. 25 to Rs. 150, except two cases where cash deposit was dispensed with. Two persons were remanded for investigation into offences of murder, and 61 persons were discharged, as there was no evidence against them.

Three charge-sheets were put up for breach of the Commissioner's Order, namely, carrying weapons in hand. One of them was disposed of in which the accused, a fisherman, was fined Rs. 5 or one week's rigorous imprisonment for carrying a small pen-knife. One accused who was put up in connection with looting a cycle shop and removing a cash box from there, was convicted and sentenced to receive 5 stripes on a charge of house-breaking and

another 5 stripes on a charge of theft.

### Bombay Ban Extended

The Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay has extended the ban on the assembly of more than five persons on the streets and roads between Princess St. and Parel by a fortnight from Monday.

### BURMA GOVT. DRAFT ORDERS

RANGOON, Nov. 20.

A Press Communique states:— Three Draft Orders were issued to-day by the Local Government entitled (1) the Government of Burma Legislature and Miscellaneous Provisions Order, (2) the Government of Burma Defence Appointments Order and (3) the Government of Burma Governor's Salary Allowances and Privileges Order. Copies of these three Orders will be available for sale to-morrow.

These Orders have been laid before Parliament for consideration and published for general information.—United Press

### BOMB EXPLOSION IN JULLUNDUR

JULLUNDUR, Nov. 20.

Five persons including three children have been injured as a result of an explosion, suspected to be of a bomb, which occurred in the Qila Mahalla this afternoon. The injured persons have been removed to hospital. One child is lying in a precarious condition.

Some students have been arrested by the police who are making investigation.—United Press.

### 8TH GLORIOUS WEEK

AND STILL  
Going STRONG.....

New Theatres

GREATEST SOCIAL HIT:



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JAMUNA, P. SANYAL, AZURIE,  
K. C. DEY, and NAWAR

Directed by P. BARUA.

Time: 5-15 daily.  
Sat., Sun. and Holidays  
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Still Drawing Crowded Houses at

## MINERVA

TALKIES :: LAMINGTON RD.



## TO-DAY ON RADIO

### Empire Broadcasting

GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97 m.) GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.), GSB 9.51 Mc/s (31.55 m.)

- 7-30.—Big Ben. A Schubert Recital. Roy Henderson (Baritone). To Sylvia; The Signpost; The Name; Litany; Tartar; Hedge Roses (Translation by Strangways and Wilson).
- 7-50.—Fred Hartley and his Novelty Quintet. With Brian Lawrence (Australian Vocalist). El Relicario (Padilla) Music in May (Ivor Novello) Bats in the Belfry (Billy Mayerl) Lonely Road (Eric Ansell). Pas des fleurs (Delibes). The Floral Dance (Moss). Indigo (Three Shades of Blue) (Ferde Grote) Believe me, if all those Endering Young Charms (Trad.) The Low-back'd Car (Trad.) The Irish Jig (Trad.) She's Funnier that Way (Moret). (All arrangements by Fred Hartley.)
- 8-25.—'Manor to Mine.' A programme of contemporary contrasts in village life. by Robin Whitworth.
- 9-10.—A Religious Service (Congregational). From the Tabernacle Congregational Church, Newport.
- 10-1.—Weekly Newsletter. Sports Summary and Announcements.
- 10-25.—Envol.

### Bombay Programmes

- VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s. 31-36 metres, 9565 kc/s, a.m.
- 11-0.—Light Classical Music. By Sangit Ratna Khan Saheb Abdul Karim Khan. Accompanied by: Kameshwari. Harmonium Sham-sudin. Table.
- p.m.
- 1-0.—The St. Mary's School Band. Under the direction of Rev. J. Arxe. S.J.
- 4-30.—'Shetkarl' By Nanvadekar.
- 5-0.—A Recital of East Indian Songs By Michael D'Mello and his party. "Baico keli atham tarai tat." "Basta hoxa ghetli zate mayera." "Ghatli man motli dhasti." "Varadhe puras kupari." Accompanied by Alex Fernandes and his Orchestra.
- 6-30.—Evensong Relayed from the St. Thomas Cathedral.
- 7-30.—A Studio Concert. By The Radio Quartet. Overture "Oroheus 'in Hell'" Offenbach. Waltz "Dreams on the Ocean" Gungl. "Spanish Dance" Moszkowski. Intermezzo "Texas Girls" Siede. Potpourri "Melodious Memories" Weninger. Violin solo "That's" Massenet "Hungarian Dance" Brahms. Waltz "Nalla" Delibes March "Les Gars de la Marine" Heymann.
- 8-30.—The News in Hindi.
- 8-45.—Selections from Fredrick Chopin A Recorded Programme. By Paderewski, Hark Hambourg Mische Elman and Pablo Casals.
- 9-30.—Talk (English): "Forgotten Tales of Bombay." By Beatrice Foy.
- 9-45.—The News.
- 10-0.—(S.B.) Homji Sisters. In a variety programme. Orchestral. Bahar. Bageshri. Vocal. "More Bole." Kedar. "Toho. Aha Rama Duba." Malkauns.

### Delhi Programmes

- VUD 340.13 metres, 822 kc/s. a.m.
- 8-0.—Indian Music (Recorded).
- 9-0.—Talk (Hindustani): "Cooking for Pleasure." No. 12. Uncommon Vegetables. By Bimla Mojudar.
- 9-15.—Abdul Aziz Khan Binkar of Patiala. Vachitr Veena. Toddi Mian. Khan. Alap and Tarana. —Aashu. —Alap. —Bhairvin. —Thumri.
- 9-45.—Kallo Bai. "Er. goiyan Ka-ne karat dhital." Thumri Malkauns. "Jab se mohe daraswa

dikhae galyo re" Dadra Jangla Bhairvin.

- 10-5.—Mohammad Hashim. "Kuchh ane laga jab ser asar ah-irasa men Dil aur hawa men hai jigar aur hawa men." (Dagh). "Umid-i-intizar se hargis na ae baz Ham shaoq-i-lutf-i-yar se hargiz na ae baz." (Hasrat). "Ho na rome men asar al bekasi to kia karen. Yeh to ho sakta hai har ansu ko ham dary karen." (Bekhud).
- 10-20.—AIR Orchestra. Jonpuri.
- 10-30.—A Classical Programme of New Gramophone Records. Czech Philharmonic Orchestra. p.m.
- 12-30.—AIR Orchestra. Barwa.
- 12-40.—Kallo Bai. "Tu to kawan nagar ko basi." Khayal Multani.
- 12-50.—Mohammad Hashim. "Payam-i-kamyab ae na ae Khuda jane jawab ae na ae." (Dagh).
- 1-0.—Naghma-i-Rags on Clarinet. Cornet. Harmonium, and Tabla.
- 1-10.—Kallo Bai. "Pi ki bol na bol." Thumri Pilu.
- 1-20.—Mohammad Hashim. "Wasi ki banti hain in baton se tad-biren kahin Arzoun se phira karti hain taqdireen kahin." (Hasrat).
- 5-0.—Time Signal. 1st News and Weather Report (English).
- 5-10.—1st News and Weather Report (Hindustani).
- 5-20.—AIR Orchestra. Pilu.
- 5-30.—Mohammad Hashim. "Ata hai is tarah se kahan dekha mujhe A'na dekhne sika do ada mujhe." (Bekhud).
- 5-40.—Shankar Rao Vyas of Bombay. Classical and Light Music.
- 7-0.—"For Villagers Only." (Delhi Market Rates at 7-30 p.m.)
- 8-0.—Talk (Hindustani): "Looking ahead" No. 2. Literature. By Dr. Allen.
- 8-15.—Kallo Bai. "Mori tori pit lag gai surjanwa sayyan." Asthai Bageshwari.
- 8-25.—AIR Orchestra. (Lonely Nights) "Birha Ki Raat."
- 8-40.—Abdul Aziz Khan Binkar of Patiala. Vachitr Veena. Bageshwari. Alap—Hori. Kafi. Bhatiyar (Khammaj that). Alap.
- 9-10.—Chamber Music. (Indian). A Punjabi song with Rabab "Gadi wale ne pingan payan."
- 9-15.—2nd News and Weather Report (Hindustani).
- 9-30.—2nd News and Weather Report (English).
- 9-45.—Talk (English): "Along the Frontier" No. 12. Nepal and the Gurkhas. By Lieut. Colonel F. M. Bailey. His Majesty's Minister, Nepal, Katmandu. A series of talks on the peoples and countries of the Frontier from Baluchistan to Chittagong.
- 10-0.—An Instrumental Programme. By Peter Mendoza and his Orchestra. Overture "Morning, Noon and Night" Suppe. Waltz, "Vienna Blood" Strauss. Fantasia "Zampa" Herold Aw Tavan. Tango, "Some day" Lenoir. Selection. "Verbena de la Paloma" Breton.
- 11-0.—Close down.

### Calcutta Programmes

- VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s 49.10 metres, 6.109 kc/s. a.m.
- 8-36.—Instrumental Music. Sanal. By Ali Hossain and Party.
- 9-1.—Bengali Thumri By Usharany.
- 9-21.—Modern Bengali Song. By Kankabaty.
- 9-36.—Bhajan By Binoy Goswami
- 9-56.—A Short Classical Programme. A. R. Mulk. Khayal. Rabindra Lal Roy. Khayal.
- 10-31.—Instrumental Music. Clarinet Solo. By Rajendra Nath Sircar.
- 10-46.—Review: "Stage and Screen." By Spectator.
- 11-6.—(S.B.) Orchestral Concert. Relayed from the verandah of "Firo's Restaurant" (By kind permission of the Management.) (The News in English.) p.m.

## STUDENTS' CONFERENCE

### Mayor Backs Appeal For Funds For Session At Vile Parle

The Secretaries of the Bombay Students' Conference Committee write:

After a careful consideration of all the likely venues for the coming Bombay Presidency Students' Conference, which is to be held on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th of January 1937, the Executive Committee of the Bombay Students' Conference in its meeting held on the 19th inst., at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood decided to hold the Conference at Vile Parle.

The Committee invites and expects to secure the whole-hearted co-operation of all the student organisations and student workers in the Presidency, in this great task.

The Mayor of Bombay, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, has issued the following letter in aid of the appeal for funds for the Conference:—

#### Appeal For Funds

The Bombay Presidency students are having their first Conference early next year at Vile Parle and they are in need of funds for organizing the Conference. I think they deserve encouragement in their endeavour to become better organised and better prepared to put forward their point of view in matters affecting their interests. I trust that the public will help them by subscribing liberally to their appeal for funds. The total amount wanted is not very large as they estimate that Rs. 1,500 will be quite adequate for the purpose they have in view.

### Mill Workers Asked To Stick To Their Guns

(From Our Correspondent.) BARODA, Nov. 29.

A public meeting of Mill workers held to-day. Workers are exhorted to stick to their demands, and not to submit themselves to millowners' tactics directed towards big cuts in wages and the Government's intervention for stopping the present deadlock.

## NOVEMBER 23—TO-MORROW THE W.I.A.A. CAR PARADE!

Magnificent cars will parade Through Bombay, Starting at 4 p.m. to-morrow . . . from the Gateway of India to Churchgate Reclamation. You are invited to attend this interesting event.

## AT THE PATHE CINEMA

daily—after the last show—  
"THIS MOTORING" a picture well worth seeing—will be shown without extra charge  
FROM NOV. 21 TO NOV. 27th!

## Confined & Crushed In Detention Camps Lives Ruined And Families Broken Up

### TAGORE'S APPEAL TO BENGAL GOVT. FOR INDEPENDENT PUBLIC INQUIRY

SANTINIKETAN, November 21.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, President of the Indian Civil Liberties Union, has issued the following statement, in connection with suicide cases amongst detenus in Bengal:

"As President of the Indian Civil Liberties Union, my attention has been specially drawn to these cases and, I have been asked to press for an independent public enquiry. The only facts that have been placed before me are derived from a representation received by me from the relatives of the deceased or from public press. These facts may be one-sided or exaggerated, but they reveal a state of affairs which urgently calls for enquiry. All I can do is to place these facts before the public and before the Government of Bengal and appeal for such an enquiry.

#### Lives Ruined

"For many years Bengal has endured the agony of seeing thousands of her sons and daughters confined and crushed in detention camps without even a semblance of trial. Their lives have been ruined, their families broken up and, the shadow of unending suffering has lain heavily over the Province and over India.

"Prima facie, these two cases call for inquiry. This is necessary both in order to find out the facts of the particular cases and to the general conditions under which the detenus have to live which lead some of them to commit suicide. Neither people nor Govern-

ment dare to ignore the implications of these tragic happenings and I trust therefore that, Government will take steps to have an impartial inquiry. Police and Departmental enquiries and reports cannot be accepted as substitutes for an impartial enquiry.

"The fate of a large number of our young men and women is bound up with this system of detention which crushes the body and kills the spirit.

"The two suicides are those of Nabjivan Ghose on September 22 in Gopalganj Police Station compound in Faridpur district and Santosh Chandra Ganguly on October 17 in Deoli Detention camp. —United Press.

## RAILWAYS MUST BEWARE OF MOTOR TRANSPORT

### Mr. Colam On Importance Of Regulation And Restriction Of Road Traffic

NEW DELHI, November 21.

A full attendance of delegates representing the railways in India and Burma was present at the annual meeting of the Railway Conference Association this morning in the Princes Chamber. Sir Frank Noyce, Sir Ralph Wedgwood and members of his committee were among distinguished visitors. Sir Guthrie Russell, Chief Commissioner, Mr. Tilden Paterson, Mr. Highet, members, and Mr. P. R. Rau, Financial Commissioner, Railway Board, were also present. Mr. Colam, President of the Association, welcoming the Viceroy expressed to His Excellency grateful thanks for opening the Conference and said that thousands of railwaymen in India greatly appreciated the kindly interest he took in their affairs. His presence would hearten them all.

After the Viceroy's address Mr. Colam delivered his presidential address.

In his Presidential address to the Annual Meeting of the Indian Railway Conference Association, Mr. H. N. Colam examined the various suggestions made for revising the existing rating structure and also discussed the rail road problem.

He repudiated the assertion that the request for the control and restriction of road transport was born of a desire to strangle a more economical form of transport because the railways were

unwilling to reduce their own costs to compete with it.

As to the suggestion to abolish differences between the charges for the same commodity on different railways, Mr. Colam pointed out that the cost of Railway transport differed greatly on different railways and, even if they were made uniform, the charge would obviously have to be some mean rate.

Answering a suggestion that the Railways' powers to quote special rates should be curtailed, he said that it was unsuccessfully tried in England and he was sure that a similar result would follow such an attempt in India.

#### RAIL ROAD PROBLEM

Referring to the rail road problem, Mr. Colam denied the assertion that motor transport was more economical and that a reduction in administration cost would enable railways to meet on equal terms, road transport. If things were left as they were at present, these could be only one result—that railways would eventually have to be subsidized out of taxes, either directly or indirectly, by writing down the capital invested. It would also be necessary to revise the rating structure. The only other course open was the regulation and restriction of road traffic. The real difficulty in the way to a solution of this problem was the divergence of interests of the Central and Provincial Governments. The question whether it was possible for Provincial Governments to have a financial interest in their railways was therefore worth investigating.

Mr. Colam looked upon the demand for a reduction in freight in proportion to a fall in commodity prices as asking for an indirect subsidy for agriculture, though the railways, out of general taxation. He suggested that railways should re-assure the public that they would definitely undertake to provide the facilities and conveniences afforded by motor transport provided the decision was not taken to relegate the railways to the position of carriers of less remunerative traffic. They would also collect statistics which would be necessary if a revision of the rating structure became unavoidable.

#### SIR M. ZAFRULLAH'S SPEECH

Sir Guthrie Russell read the speech of Sir Mahomed Zafullah, who was absent owing to indisposition. The speech assured Sir Ralph Wedgwood and his colleagues the fullest co-operation and assistance which they needed for the discharge of their heavy responsibilities. The recent improvement in the financial position of railways was due to brisker movement of commodities. The Commerce Member expressed unwillingness to believe that the situation created by road competition was not capable of considerable improvement.

Complaints, in many cases well-founded and justified, continued to reach Government, such as lack of consideration, want of courtesy and absence of helpfulness towards passengers. The Commerce Member emphasised the need for vigilance over expenditure and for efforts to effect economy wherever possible. The Bill dealing with ticketless travellers had aroused a great deal of criticism in the Assembly and no progress could be made with it but the explanation furnished by Government, had gone a long way towards meeting those criticisms.—A.P.

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## MOTOR DRIVERS AT LESS COST

India Govt. Suggests Employment Of Army Reservists

NEW DELHI. (By Mail.) How the public can get the services of really first-class motor drivers for between Rs. 20/ and Rs. 25/ a month is explained in a recently issued Government of India circular.

This circular has been sent to all local Governments. It points out that there are at present about 2,500 reservists in the Indian Army who are highly qualified Mechanical Transport drivers. Many of them are not in civil employment. All of them are specially selected men who have been driving vehicles of different types for several years. They have had systematic training under expert instructors; can carry out running repairs; have been taught to take good care of their vehicles; are accustomed to discipline; and have good characters.

These reservists are absolved from being called up for annual military training if they are engaged in civil employment as drivers.

Applications for their services should be sent to the Officer-in-Charge, Royal Indian Army Service Corps Records Dagshai, Simla Hills. A list of suitable men whose homes are near those of the prospective employer will then be supplied.—United Press.

## JOSHI AND PATIL FOR BOMBAY ASSEMBLY

From Belgaum North Gen. Constituency

The General Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Congress Parliamentary Board writes:

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the All-India Congress Parliamentary Committee has sanctioned the nominations of Mr. Narayanrao Joshi and Mr. Malagouda Punagouda Patil for two out of the three seats from Belgaum North General Constituency for the Bombay Legislative Assembly.

## RELEASE OF MADHE SAHABA PRISONERS

LUCKNOW, Nov. 21. More "Madhe Sahaba" prisoners were released to-day, as a result of prompt response shown by the U. P. Government, owing to consequent suspension of "Madhe Sahaba" agitation by the Sunni Muslims in Lucknow. The total of released prisoners are 140.

More release is expected this evening.—United Press.

## AYURVEDIC DOCTORS CONFER AT HUMPI

GUNTUR. (By Mail.) It is tentatively proposed to hold the annual session of the All-India Hereditary Ayurvedic Doctors' League at Humpi, under the auspices of A.K.P.A. Manali.

Kaviraj M. K. Mukerji late attendant physician to Pandit Motilal Nehru, Associate Editor of "Ayurveda" journal Calcutta will preside over the conference.

The all Karnataka Theodosia Conference also is proposed to be held at Humpi, at the time of our Conference, under the distinguished presidency of Kaviraj Dheerendra Nath Ray M.S.C., Kavisekhar, Editor, "Dhanvantari" Calcutta and recipient of J. C. Bose Prize of the Madras University for his learned thesis on Thridosh of Ayurveda.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 21. The Fifth All-India Industrial Exhibition at Delhi will be held from February 27 to April 5, 1937.—United Press.

## Congress And Scheduled Classes Constituencies

Sardar Patel Explains Implications Of Parliamentary Board Resolution

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the All-India Congress Parliamentary Committee, has issued the following statement to the Press:—

As doubts have been raised in some quarters, particularly in Madras Presidency, about the exact policy of the Congress in connection with the elections of Scheduled Classes Constituencies, it is considered necessary to clearly state the attitude of the Congress in this behalf. The policy of the Congress has been laid down in the following resolution of the All-India Congress Parliamentary Committee:

"So far as practicable, the Congress should set up candidates not only for the General Constituency, but also for Scheduled castes, Mohammedan, Sikh, and other special constituencies."

CHOICE OF PROVINCES

No doubt, in the early stages it was at one time thought that it would be better for the Congress to leave the Scheduled Classes alone in the primary elections and then from among those who were elected in the panel, select such reliable candidates who would accept the Congress policy and sign the pledge as Congress candidates. Later, however, this policy was found unsuitable in some Provinces and it was left to the Provinces to decide whether they should set up Scheduled Classes candidates on Congress ticket from the primary election stage or at a later stage. This was found necessary because the conditions in all Provinces were not uniform. In some Provinces, the Scheduled Classes candidates wanted to stand on Congress ticket from the initial stage and it would not be right for the Congress to refuse to take them. In some places such as Gujarat, the Scheduled Classes candidates

were themselves Congressmen of long standing and it would be obviously unfair to them to prevent them or not to allow them to stand on Congress ticket, and consequently they were allowed to do so from the beginning.

In many places advantage was being taken of the neutrality of the Congress and Scheduled Classes candidates were being adopted by anti-Congress or anti-nationalist parties, and the Congress was forced to accept those who wished to come within its fold.

In Bihar so many as 9 out of the Scheduled Classes candidates have been returned on Congress ticket without any contest.

IN BOMBAY & MADRAS.

In Bombay it was found necessary to allow two parties to fight the primary elections as they were two well organised groups of the Scheduled Classes.

In Madras a number of Scheduled Classes candidates were anxious to stand on Congress ticket from the very beginning and a refusal by the Congress would have driven them to seek ticket from other anti-Congress groups and it would have been suicidal for the Madras Committee to do so. That Committee, therefore, rightly decided to select their own candidates from such applicants, and this policy is quite in consonance with the general policy of the All-India Congress Parliamentary Committee. Although the course adopted by the Madras Committee may make it impossible for some people to have their own way in these elections, no one has any reason to complain against it. The Congress has a national programme and its doors must be kept wide open for all those who accept its programme and desire to enter into its fold.

## NIZAM TO VISIT CALCUTTA

(From Our Correspondent.)  
HYDERABAD, (Dn.)  
(By Mail.)

His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad is shortly leaving the station for Calcutta accompanied by the Prince of Berars and Col. Prince Moazam Jaha Bahadur. It is stated that the Nizam and his retinue will stay at Calcutta for about a fortnight when he will meet the Viceroy.

It is learnt that Sir Akber Hydari, Nawab Mahdi Yar Jung Bahadur, Nawab Kamal Yar Jung Bahadur, Nawab Ali Nawaz Jung Bahadur, Nawab Zaim Yar Jung Bahadur and Nawab Nazim Yar Jung Bahadur are also proceeding to Calcutta along with H. E. H. the Nizam. As regards Maharaja Sir K'shen Pershad Bahadur, President of the Executive Council it is not certain whether he would proceed or not.

## Dr. V. S. Ram Returning To India

LUCKNOW, Nov. 21. The "United Press" understands that Dr. V. S. Ram, of Lucknow University, who had gone to Geneva in August to join the League Secretariat (Political Department) on a three years' deputaton, is returning to India next summer being unsatisfied with his job there.

He had cabled to the University authorities to cancel his leave in July next year.—United Press.

Acharya Narendra Dev reached Bareilly, on Friday evening.—United Press.

## 50 P. C. REDUCTION IN FARES

"Lloyd Triestino's" Facilities For Ramkrishna Centenary

ROME, (By Air Mail.) On behalf of the Ramkrishna Centenary Committee Mr. Monindra Mohan Moulik approached the Lloyd Triestino Company for a reduction in the fares of their boats for all delegates that might visit Calcutta in March next in order to take part in the Parliament of Religions.

The Lloyd Triestino has communicated to him that their Committee have decided upon a general reduction of 50 per cent over the fares of all classes for all delegates, irrespective of nationalities or faiths, to this Congress. This, it is expected, would be a great attraction for many people to visit India and take part in the Congress. Prof. G. Tucci and Duke Avarna of the Oriental Institute of Rome were instrumental in obtaining this concession.—United Press.

## "BON VOYAGE" TO SASTRI

CHIDAMBARAM Nov. 20.

At a meeting of the Senate of the Annamalai University held to-day the Rt. Hon. Sastri, Vice-Chancellor, announced that the syndicate had unanimously resolved that Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri should act as officiating Vice-Chancellor during his absence, in connection with the Malayan deputation for the next three months.

Mr. Papworth, Principal of the Presidency College, garlanded Mr. Sastri wishing him bon voyage and observing that Mr. Sastri was a great product of the East and his present mission to Malaya should be a great success.

The Rt. Hon. Sastri and Sir Phiroze Sethna left for Madras to-night. Mr. Sastri proceeds to Delhi on Sunday morning.—A. P.

## FROM CIVIL SERVICE TO POLITICS?

P. J. Griffiths May Retire  
Next Year

CALCUTTA, Nov. 20. It is understood that Mr. P. J. Griffiths, Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, and lately a Member of the Assembly intends to retire from the Civil Service on April 1, next and enter Indian politics on return from leave.

He has been offered a City appointment by a mercantile firm of Calcutta. He will represent tea interests in the Bengal Assembly.

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# OCCASIONAL COMMENTS

# Women & War

By N. J.

## To The Front!

The conscription of Turkish women, which was envisaged in a Press message a few weeks ago, was a piece of news which though it might have profoundly shocked the world some years ago, was greeted by most of us with merely a shrug of the shoulders. The equality of the sexes has long since progressed to the front line. Leaving aside ancient literature, which teems with women warriors and exclusively feminine Kingdoms. It is many years now since Russia raised her women's battalions. They form one of the most prominent features of the Red Army, and the Moscow May Day Parades would lose much of their picturesqueness if the well-drilled and well-groomed women's regiments were absent. The Abyssinian amazons, too, fought along with their brothers for the freedom of their country in the recent war. And now Spanish Senoritas are engaged in gallantly defending Madrid from the hired hordes of Gen. Franco.

Though Kemal Ataturk is, thus, only following well-established

precedents in harnessing Turkish women to military service, his action is an eloquent index of the progress made by Turkey during the last two decades under his inspiring leadership. From the 'purdah' to the battle-field is no doubt a long cry, but the emancipated Turkish Eve is now given an opportunity of proving by her valour that she is not a whit behind her European sisters in martial virtues. Let us all, therefore, wish more power to her elbow, and another feather in her cap!

## 'Marry And Multiply'

It is remarkable, however, that while the liberation of women is thus proceeding at a rapid pace in countries which were so long dubbed backward, exactly the contrary tendency is noticeable in the very heart of Europe. Fascism is the most formidable foe of the female to-day. (Nice alliteration, isn't it? Here is another if you please.) "Marry and Multiply" has been Mussolini's main slogan for Italian women for long. The Fuhrer, if anything, is out-doing

the Duce in this respect. Under the Nazi apotheosis of Aryanism, German women are consistently losing one cherished liberty after another. "Back to the Home" is Hitler's stern command, and the traditional three K's—Kuchen, Kirche, Kinder (Kitchen, Church and Children)—have once again become the sole lot of the 'hausfrau'. One can even cut out the Kirche (Church) from this list, for the Nazis have their own special Gods to worship!

## Plump For The Worse

Both those contradictory tendencies are, of course, a result of the troubled times through which humanity is at present passing. But if it came to choosing between the two, I at any rate will have not the least hesitation in voting for sending women to war, rather than chaining them to the Kitchen. Many of my readers will no doubt be shocked by this avowal, but let me repeat again, that if it come to preferring between the two evils, I shall be brave and plump for the apparently worse one! We are all liv-

ing under the shadow of Mars; men and women; adults and infants; the able-bodied and the invalids; the fire-eaters and the milk-sippers are all heading for an all-devouring Armageddon. The last Great War was fought to end War. The next one will most probably be fought to finally finish the fighters—not only the actual but the potential! So I shall not be selfish, and deny women their fun. If the chances of being gassed in the Kitchen are about as much as those of being shot on the front,—why not choose the hero's or heroine's death? Women have been so long asking for equality,—and here is equality, with a vengeance!!

## Cherchez la Femme!

There is another consideration still! From the dawn of history, woman has again and again served as a 'casus-belli' among men. The corridors of centuries have again and again resounded with the cry 'Cherchez la femme!' (there is a woman behind it!) Helen's was the face, "which launched a thousand ships and burnt the topless towers of Ilium." Delilah's were the hands which sent the mighty Samson to his doom; Cleopatra's the wiles which cost Antony his life. In mythology and history, in the East as well as the West, in ancient times as also in the modern, woman has served as the prime war-maker. Present-day dictators are sucking babes before her in this respect. Rightly has it been said that:

Wine, Woman and Song  
Are the three things that send  
a man wrong.  
And among them the palm  
easily goes to woman!

I for one, therefore, would not feel unduly perturbed if woman, who has instigated so many wars, goes to war herself for a change. It may be wicked to say that it serves her right, but I certainly trust that it will teach her better. I profoundly hope that Helen's present successors learn a good lesson on the battle-field, which will long endure. War, thereby will have at least one reason removed!

## The Kiss And The Claw

The myth of woman being the gentler sex has long since been exploded. All biologists are now agreed that the female of the species is always more dangerous than the mere male. Nature has fitted her for survival and hence for struggle. She has a delicious way of clinging to the male, and thus making him feel that he is the superior creature. Oh vain vanity! A kiss, however, is as much a weapon in the feminine armoury as the claw, and it obviously expends less energy. But cro's her there, and you will find that "Hell hath no furies worse than a woman scorned". Woman, indeed, is eternally at war, and not least with her own sex.

Why not then give them an opportunity of showing their prowess? And so to the front, with bands playing and flags flying!

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# World's News From Across The Seas

LONDON'S NEW MAYOR—BAN ON UNIFORMS—THE RED TIE—BRITAIN'S G. O. M.  
—PERRY'S FUTURE—LONDON'S SILENT SEVENTY—CORONATION STAMPS—A  
THIEF'S SPECIALITY—VIENNA'S WAR ON BEGGARS

(By Our London Correspondent.)

## London's New Mayor

Sir George Broadbridge is London's 614th Lord Mayor. The office was instituted in 1189, which is 747 years ago, but in early years, the Lord Mayor held the office for more than one year.

In addition, some Lord Mayors have been elected more than once (e.g., Dick Whittington in 1397, 1406 and 1419). The first Lord Mayor's show was in 1215. The Lord Mayor went to Westminster on the day after taking office to get King's approval. The Company of Citizens went with him; somebody had the bright idea of putting on a show. The Lord Mayor rode on horseback until 1711, when Lord Mayor Heathcote fell off his horse. A coach was then provided. The present coach dates from 1893, and is a replica of the coach built in 1757.

The banquet at the Guildhall on the day of Lord Mayor's show used to be attended by the King; now it is attended by the Prime Minister. It was once attended by four Kings (England, France, Scotland and Cyprus). The show and the banquet take place on November 9 for a peculiar reason. All City ceremonies were fixed on Saints' days, councillors elected on St. Thomas's, sheriffs on St. John the Baptist's, the Lord Mayor on St. Michael's. He took office on St. Simon and Jude, October 28, processed to Westminster the next day.

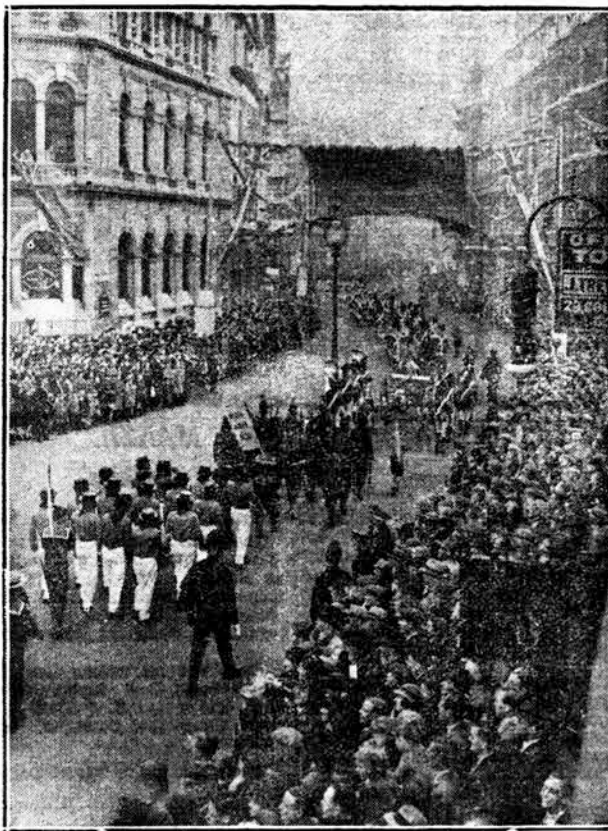
When the calendar was changed from Julian to Gregorian, all other ceremonies kept their dates. But the Lord Mayor then in office objected to losing eleven days of his year, so the date of beginning of the year of office was changed to November 8, and the show and the banquet to November 9.

## Political Uniforms

The British Government is not the only Government to take in hand the matter of political uniforms. Britain is, indeed, almost the last.

Germany, in the pre-Nazi era, tried again and again to check the wearing of distinctive shirts. Austria has made similar efforts. Ireland had to stop the wearing of blue shirts, which had acquired a political significance, and last spring France proscribed them also. In some of the small European countries the people have always set their faces against any distinctive dress for anyone outside the Government forces and the Civil Service—and railwaymen. In Switzerland even the clergy have for many years not been allowed to wear the badges of their calling in public.

In Denmark a very strict and comprehensive law was passed about the time that Hitler came into power in Germany. So strict is this law that Lord Baden-Powell was not allowed to land in Copenhagen wearing his Scout uniform. The month after this occurred the Fleet Street Choir during their tour in Denmark, wanted to go from their hotel to the English church wearing their long red gowns, there being no room for them all to rove in



National Defence with a strong historical flavour was the theme of the Lord Mayor's Show, which passed through the streets of the City to inaugurate the year of office of Sir George Broadbridge, new Lord Mayor of London.

vestry. Special permission had to be obtained from the chief of police before they could appear in the streets wearing "uniform". They noticed that some of the citizens gave their disapproving looks as they went by in taxicabs all wearing the red gowns.

## Red Ties

By wearing in the House of Commons one of the brightest red ties ever seen there, Mr. Herbert Morrison took up a challenge thrown out last week by a Government M. P., who was discussing political uniforms.

He remarked that although the Labour Party used to wear red ties, they seemed "rather self-conscious" about doing it now. Mr. Morrison appeared in one so bright that it looked as though he had bought it specially for the occasion. Mr. Arthur Greenwood sometimes wears a red tie. He did it last on a day when he was left in charge of the Opposition. There was a question-time discussion on political uniforms, and a Conservative got home with a remark that "the right honourable gentleman's tie is just as provocative as any political uniform."

More entertaining than the red ties, however, was the unexpected attire of Sir Vansittart Bowater, one of the City's M.P.s, who arrived just before the first division of the new

session in levee dress of black velvet jacket, knee breeches, a white stock and lace ruffles. He might have been a substantial and dignified ghost out of the Restoration period. Actually he was direct from the Lord Mayor's Banquet. Sir Vansittart was hallooed with laughter. He blushed and made his way to his seat in state—by fashion.

Sir John Simon, winding up a speech, took a good look at the vision. As it faded into a seat on the back bench, Sir John smiled at the House and obliterated its too audible comments with the remark "The Uniforms Bill is to be discussed next week!"

## "Green Shirts"

Now that the Cabinet has decided to stop the wearing of political uniforms, the Green Shirts—a propaganda section of the Social Credit movement who have nothing whatever to do with Blackshirts—are ardently defending their coloured attire.

"Why should the wearing of a distinctive uniform turn anyone into a hooligan?" they ask. They answer that it does not. "When gangs of non-uniformed hooligans (waving black handkerchiefs and shouting Fascist slogans) go about smashing shop windows, and looting in the East End of London," their manifesto on political uniforms goes on, "we can see that a hooligan is a hooligan whether he is in a uniform or not. It is just as easy to organise 'po-

litical hooliganism' without a uniform as with one."

## Next G. O. M.

There are indications, a friend in Inner Whitehall circles tells us, that Coronation Year may see the long-overdue filling of the official post of Britain's Grand Old Man, vacant since Mr. Gladstone's death.

Of the more obvious candidates at the moment, Mr. Lansbury is most strongly tipped, Lord Castlerosse and Mr. Beverley Nichols (both on the Government provisional short-list) have still some years to mature. Mr. Bernard Shaw's suggestion—repeated over years—of Mr. Shaw for the post is still queried. 'Saki's sensational revelation some time ago that Mr. Shaw was terrified of dying during a General Election, thereby having his obituary-space cut down, has not reacted very favourably on the official mind, which (like the Elephant's) is slow but retentive.

A Committee will most likely examine suitable candidates before long. They should be aged, clean, preferably well-bearded, impressive, of some political or literary eminence, and capable of issuing gnomic utterances on any topic of national import. Imposters will be strictly dealt with. The case of Sir Pontus Goucher, F.R.S., O.M., (appointed Grand Old Man in 1905), whose luxuriant white beard fell off at the Guildhall banquet, revealing the rogues features of Elsie Gathercole, a little Ealing nursery-governess, is still bitterly remembered. "I did it for fun," Miss Gathercole explained shyly.

## Rickett Again!

Mr. F. W. Rickett, who made a spectacular appearance in the newspapers during last year's war, makes a belated one during this year's. In the Abyssinian crisis he was a buyer. In the Spanish War, it is said, he is a seller; for the "Action Française", of Paris, reports that he has sold his airplane, "which will eventually go to the Spanish Reds."

But the "Action Française" errs. The airplane of which the newspaper writes was privately owned, but it was neither owned by Mr. Rickett nor sold by him. It has for some time past occupied an honoured place in one of the hangars at Croydon. In its journey to Spain it is passing through the hands of a well-known French firm who bought it in London. The airplane is of American make—a Vulture, with a single 750 h.p. It is identical with the one in which Richman and Merrill flew the Atlantic. Its cabin is a place of cushioned luxury. Indeed, in its present condition it would be entirely unsuitable for the carriage of bombs, though ideal for conveying members of the Spanish Cabinet rapidly from the scene of action. The "Action Française" says that the Spanish Government is paying £11,400 for the airplane, and, since the vendors netted £8,000, which is itself a very comfortable price, it is clear that there are big profits to be made by dealing in aircraft nowadays.

## Descendant Of Byron

Col. Wilfrid Byron, who has died at his home in Perth, Western Australia, at the age of 65, was a grandson of Admiral Byron, who

(Continued on page 34)

# Around Theatre & Film Land

## "THE THREE MAXIMS"

At The Regal

The Herbert Wilcox production, "The Three Maxims" the new starring vehicle for Anna Neagle, Tullio Carminati and Leslie Banks, is one of the most colourful and exciting films of Herbert Wilcox's career. It shows the misadventures of a happy-go-lucky troupe of trapeze artists before they get their big chance in Paris. The early scenes, full of high-spirited incident and racy dialogue from the pen of Herman Mankiewicz set the keynote of the film which keeps on a high level of human comedy with a real dramatic punch in the end. The unusual trio of Anna Neagle, Tullio Carminati—playing a down-at-heel circus performer as a change from his silk-hatted roles—and Leslie Banks, aggressively convincing as the "strong man" of the show, makes a grand team for this picture which boasts a story worthy of its stars and director. The dramatic turning point of the film comes where Leslie Banks realises that he is in love with Anna Neagle (Pat, the girl of the troupe), but is so inarticulate that he persuades the third member of the Maxims—Toni, played by Tullio Carminati, to make the proposal for him. Pat unfortunately assumes that Toni is proposing for himself and accepts the embarrassed Toni in a scene which combines comedy and drama irresistibly. The picture opens at the Regal on Saturday, 21st November.

## "MOHICANS" PRESENTS REDSKIN AS HE WAS

At The Capitol

A true picture of the early American Indian and the early American Pioneer is offered in "The Last of the Mohicans" colourful filmization of the immortal James Fenimore Cooper classic which begins its run at the Capitol from to-day with Randolph Scott, Binnie Barnes and Henry Wilcoxon heading the cast. The tribal life, times and customs of the Mohegan Tribe of Upper New York State in the middle years of the eighteenth century are vividly and faithfully reproduced with no pity or synthetic sympathy injected. Brave Uncas and Chingachgook and treacherous Magua are there, as is Nettle Bymo or Hawkeye, the eternal pioneer. Others prominently featured in the cast are Bruce Cabot, Heather Angel, Philip Reed, Robert Barrat, Hugh Buckler and Willard Robertson. Philip Dunne prepared the screen play of the familiar story of



Pahelwan in "Noor-e-Waha-dat" at the Globe.

## "GRIHA-DAH OR MANZIL" Opened At The Roxy Talkies

One of the most brilliant social super production from New Theatres Ltd. (Calcutta)—"Griha-Dah" or "Manzil"—which was postponed for the sake of unfortunate riot in the city has been released at the Roxy Talkies, as the city is now returning to the normal.

"Griha-Dah" or "Manzil" is a powerful melodrama based on the novel of the same name by Sjt. Sarat Chatterjee, Bengal's foremost of writers. When you saw "Devdas", you were wonderstruck by the grim realism presented by your favourite director Sjt. P. Barua. Now you will see "Griha-Dah" which breathes realism and lifelike deftness. It is a story of a happy village house of an idealistic artist named Mohini whose married life and whose happiness were ruined by the poisonous fangs of serpent of malice. His heart's desire was Achala whom he loved more than his life. But there was his friend Suresh.... He was rich but troublesome. He thought that he loved Achala and then there was Mrinal who innocently, jokingly sets fire the whole of the happy house of Achala and Mohini—Story develops in wonderful situation and the final climax

love and adventure in a country in the making from an adaptation by John Balderston, Paul Perez and Daniel Moore. George B. Seitz, directed the film which was produced by Edward Small for release through United Artists.

## THE OTHER SIDE OF HOLLYWOOD

Hollywood is already making preparations for the 1940 Olympics to be held in Tokyo. Harold Lloyd has just applied to the Los Angeles Consulate for a block of seats for the next game. It was the first bulk order to be turned in. Lloyd is one of the American stars who is best loved in Japan. His pictures always establish new records whenever they are shown throughout Nippon. Well, anyway this gesture on Harold's part should insure him a good seat down front.

How tall can a girl be and still be considered lovely?

Take the case of one Bunnie Waters, she's Hollywood's tallest chorus girl, six feet, two inches of blondeness. She is regularly employed, regardless of the fact that most of her co-workers are head and shoulders shorter. Now she's working in "Champagne Waltz."

For Bunny can dance! She's beautiful...and what's more has brains. In addition to these accomplishments, she's one of the best swimmers and divers in town. She's only 20 years old, and from her height, looks forward to an acting career.

Good luck Bunny!

'Bejoys' is almost complete and Director D. R. Das expects to finish everything by the end of this month. 'Bejoys' is going to be a grand attraction during the Pujas at Rupabani. The cast of 'Bejoys' headed by Fahari, Chandravati, Arati, Amar Mullick, Sham Laha may prove irresistible during the holidays. The songs of Saigal and K. C. Dey will add to the already strong-enough attraction.



"Manzil"—at the Roxy—(New Theatres) with Kumaris Jamuna and Molina.



"Manmohan" to be Shown at the Imperial (Sagar.)



Ghori in "Jwala Mukhi" at West End (Ranjit.)



# About Studios And Stars



"The Last of the Mohicans" at the Capitol from Saturday.



"The Devil Is A Sissy" at the Empire this week.

## "JANMA BHOOMI" IN THIRD WEEK

### A Successful Run At Opera

(Contributed.)

When "Janma Bhoomi" was released two weeks ago, many critics who appreciated and admired the picture were somehow sceptical about the response from the public. They asked, what about the average film-goer? Would he, too, be able to appreciate the finer points of "Janma Bhoomi"? How grossly they had under-rated the intelligence and good taste of the average cine-goer is clear from the box-office receipts of "Janma Bhoomi" for the last two weeks. In spite of the fact that the city was yet in an unsettled condition owing to the recent riots every show so far has been crowded and on many occasions the house has been sold out quite an hour in advance of the advertised time of the show. And the picture entered third week yesterday again with bumper houses, proving once for all that "Janma Bhoomi" had come to stay at the Opera House for a comfortably long run.

The reason why "Janma Bhoomi" has so easily captured the imagination of cinema-goers is not far to seek. A theme which deals with the realities of present-day life in our country and which has an exciting drama and a touching romance interwoven with it could not but have been popular. And it is a tribute to the high standard of acting and clever direction that the story has been presented in such an inte-



"The Three Maxims" at the Regal this week.

resting manner as to be understood by all. As for the technique Bombay Talkies pictures have now come to be associated with a high standard which is rarely surpassed in Indian pictures. "Janma Bhoomi" not only maintains but enhances that reputation.

## MINERVA STUDIO NEWS

After tackling the rural scenes of "Atma Tarang", Mr. Sohrab Modi has now started work on the more elaborate settings of the picture. Rusi Banker the expert art director of the company, is

striving to achieve novel settings effects for this spectacular production. Eruch Tarapore, the Chief comedian on the staff, has a role that is guaranteed to drive away the blues. You of course remember him as the exasperated father of comedy hero of Saad-e-Havas. But wait till you have seen him as a wayward sadhu, sworn to shun women but by nature inclined towards the fair sex. Furi and Vasant Pahlavan will play the two arch villains of the story and they are an able support to a cast headed by Sohrab Modi, Firoze Dastur and Prabha.

## SAGAR STUDIO NEWS

Mr. Surendra Desai, M.A., has returned from Calcutta having purchased the rights for three of the best Bengali novels of Dr. Sarat Chandra Chatterji, viz.:-

(1) Bijoya or Datta. (2) Chandranath. (3) Badi Didi. (Elder Sister), and some further arrangements made in Calcutta will be announced later on.

Mr. Hiren Bose will start his eternal music very shortly leading Surendra as hero.

Mr. Badami has practically completed "Daughter-in-law" written by Mr. K. M. Munshi, featuring Sabitadevi, and he is busy with his new scenario of "Kokila", the famous Gujarati novel by Mr. Ramanlal V. Desai, M.A., wherein Sabitadevi will have a leading role.

Mr. Luhar has completed Capt. Kirtikumar except some outdoor scenes, which he desires to take along with his new picture "Diamond King".

Mr. Mehboob is rapidly progressing with his new picture the plot of which is very sensational and full of mystery.

Mr. Yakub is busy editing his "Lion of Sagar".

## TAMIL PICTURE

"Thyagraj" has progressed half way and promises to be one of the best Tamil picture ever produced. No pains are being spared to make it a faithful picturisation of the life of the great saint, and practically the entire Studio Staff and Artists are taking part to make the picture a great success.



"The White Angel" with Kay Francis at Fane this week.



Devika Rani in "Janma Bhoomi" at the Opera.

# World's News From Across The Seas

(Continued from page 31)

succeeded the famous poet as fourth Baron in 1824.

Col. Byron fought all through the Boer War and the Great War and received the Mons. Star. He was the son of a clergyman and married the daughter of a clergyman. In addition to the great poet, the Byron family tree lists an actor, two admirals and a good number of soldiers. But clergymen predominate. The present peer is in Holy Orders and is married to a clergyman's daughter. The most frequently publicised member of the Byron family today is Dame Lucy Houston, who before her marriage to the late Sir Robert Houston was the widow of the ninth Baron.

## Plural Of Mongoose

This week's discussion over the plural of mongoose is neatly rounded off with a story by a Colonel. He recalls a gentleman who wanted two of the creatures.

He did not like the look of the words "two mongeese," nor of "two mongooses." So he wrote: Please send me a mongoose—and damn it—send me another."

## Perry As Professional

More than 18 months ago Fred J. Perry said that he would only remain an amateur if he could see his way to making £20,000 "for his old age." As a professional he should amass much more than that before he is 30. He is now 27.

Perry's drawing power with the lawn tennis public to-day is probably greater than Tilden's at his best. When Tilden turned professional he made £20,000 in two years. Vines, who became a professional in 1933—two years later than Tilden—received £12,000 as his share of gate money for his first year. In one week last winter he drew over £2,000. At the same time such minor stars as Lott and Stofen drew £1,200 each for a week's play. The manager of these professional contests is Mr. William O'Brien, who has long been angling for Perry. "Bill" O'Brien is the Public Enemy No. 1 of the U. S. Lawn Tennis Association. His capture of Perry will also give him that position at Wimbledon.

## Women Who Do Not Talk

London has 72 women who will not talk. Their eyes twinkle when inquisitive people say, "Your job must be very interesting, please do tell me."

And they stroll away, past shop windows with the most attractive hats and frocks, cast a never a side-glance at these feminine baubles. The Silent Seventy-Two are London's policewomen. "It is against the regulations to discuss my work," one of them told a pressman. But Scotland Yard does not mind talking about them—they like the Seventy-Two now on the pay roll so much that they want another seventy. Women on the force have exactly the same duties as men. They report for duty to the woman patrol sergeant, who sees that their uniform is all correct—and then sends them off to their beats. They do a seven and a-half hour day, with an hour's break for refreshments, which they cannot take in a cafe; they return to the station for meals and then resume their beats. These usually lie near railway stations or in parks and open spaces.

"The women have lots of variety," a Scotland Yard official said. "Often they are recalled from their beats, ordered home to change into 'clivies,' and then

sent to distant cities to bring to London a woman prisoner. At other times they change into evening clothes to go with a man officer, also in evening dress, to keep watch on suspected club premises."

## Coronation Stamps

A special Coronation issue of postage stamps is being considered. Designs for a picture stamp similar in size to the Jubilee issue have been produced.

One suggestion is a picture of Buckingham Palace. The feeling is, however, that such a design would be too detailed to show to advantage. Final decision for or against a Coronation issue rests with the technical departments of the Post Office. The Postmaster General is fully aware of the public desire for a Coronation issue, and providing the technical difficulties can be overcome the Post Office engravers and printers will engage in a race against time to have the issue on sale by May.

## Notable Stamp Sales

A resume of this year's sales, which is published this week by a Bond Street firm of stamp auctioneers, goes to show that Britain is becoming more and more the centre of European philately.

This is only partly the result of there being an increasing number of philatelists in the country. It is explained also by the fact that in Paris and Berlin—the other two big European stamp markets besides London—it is increasingly difficult to hold profitable sales. The regulations on the export of capital from Germany and the Government tax in France—the latter an old difficulty, but one which philatelists have, apparently, only recently tried to avoid—have made the open London market extremely popular. In the past year, for instance, the "gold medal" collection of France and her colonies was sold in London for £7,000. The most important specialised collection of the year—Mr. E. Broderip's Italian States—was sold in London in March, realising over £10,000, instead of being sold in Italy as it would have been but for sanctions. These two foreign sales showed, too, that British collectors are becoming more general in their interests. Altogether £113,000 worth of stamps were sold at this auctioneers in the year.

## An Australian Caravan

With eight talking parrots, a dog, her husband, and a friend, a white woman has arrived in Sydney, after having motored 3,320 miles across Australia. The party consisting of Warrant-Officer and Mrs. Collins and Bombardier Derbridge, left Darwin on September 1. They drove straight into the heart of Australia's desert-like interior, much of which is still unexplored. Mrs. Collins make light of the journey. "I travelled luxuriously," she said when interviewed on her arrival in Sydney. "I only took the wheel in sandy country, where both the men had to get out and push. I cooked the meals and looked after the pets. It was a long journey for the birds, but I was determined to bring them and they were very comfortable on the back seat." One of the parrots, called plaintively, "Cocky wants a drink," throughout the sandy wastes, while Paddy reiterated, "Poor Paddy," all the way.

## An Expert Thief

The police have just captured a notorious thief in Vienna who specialised in stealing overcoats from

restaurants. When they searched him they found a note-book in his pocket in which was a careful record of all the things he had stolen. There, in black and white, were all the restaurants, inns, safes, which he had visited. They were all nicely arranged in categories showing the class of people that frequented them. The fine dining rooms of the inner city were in "Group No. 1", while inns in the outskirts came very much lower in the scale. When he managed to steal a coat he wrote down "Siege Hill". If unsuccessful, "No luck."

## Vienna's Beggars

During the past year the Austrian police have conducted a successful campaign against the professional beggars in Vienna.

In ten months the police carried out 150 raids on professional beggars in the inner city, and 700 raids in the whole territory of the city. As a result 10,000 beggars were detained, of whom 8,000 turned out to be professionals. Those who could prove themselves destitute were handed over to the welfare institutions of the Vienna Municipality. Some of the others were fined, some expelled from Vienna, while others were sent to the workhouse of the municipality. In addition to the existing workhouse, a large camp for beggars was also established, where 500 of them were accommodated. This is only the beginning, and before long the camp will be enlarged. The chief effort of the police at present is directed against the "Aufwasser"—a kind of spy employed by the beggars' "trade union." The professionals are organised in a kind of trade union which allots important and lucrative corners to various beggars. In return for which the beggars have to pay fees of various and progressive rates to the union. The union also employs spies whose duty it is to keep watch on the movement of the police and to inform the beggars if a raid is coming.

## Love's Strange Ways

A few days ago a young man fell unconscious in a Budapest street. He was taken to hospital, and, only after much persuasion, revealed the cause of his condition.

The young man, who is a printer's apprentice, declared that he was desperately in love with a girl whose Christian name is Mancika, and hoping to end his sufferings, he had swallowed the seven lead printers' letters which formed her name.

## A Labourer's Luck

Balint Hajdu, a day labourer, aged seventy-four, is suing the owners of an estate of three hundred acres near Karcax, in Budapest, which was left to him thirty years ago.

As Hajdu wandered from place to place, getting work, his whereabouts were never discovered, and the estate passed into the hands of strangers. It was not until the old labourer came back to Karcax recently that he discovered accidentally that he was heir to his uncle's estate.

## Roosevelt's Guess

Before the Presidential election, Mr. Roosevelt made his own estimate of the voting, put it in an envelope, and locked it away.

The other night he opened the envelope before a group of newspapermen. His guess was very wide of the mark. He had greatly over-estimated the Republican

vote. Asked to explain why he had erred so widely, he said: "Well, I guess it was just my well-known conservative tinge."

## Reform Of Reich

A special meeting attended by all the governors of the German provinces has given rise to the report that the administrative reform of the Reich is to be announced in January.

Promised long ago the Reich reform has been postponed time and time again. The main lines of the reform would be the abolition of the traditional German provinces which would be replaced by 20 Nazi "districts" with Nazi governors. Whether Chancellor Hitler will propose the abolition of the Reichstag and replace it by the projected Nazi senate and 60 members of the Roman plan is not known. General Goering may be created Prime Minister in the near future. In this position he would be first man in Germany after Chancellor Hitler. He would have power to preside at Cabinet meetings and to represent Herr Hitler on other special occasions. At the moment, Herr Hess is Hitler's deputy, but only as far as the Nazi Party is concerned.

## The Alligator

During a recent police court case concerning the theft of a horse, the magistrate asked: who the person was who made the allegations. The policeman responsible replied: "In the alligator, your worship."

## Notable Sayings Of The Week

Were I the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Poet Laureate rolled into one, I could hardly do justice to that angel, Eracie Fields.—General Sir Ian Hamilton.

Very few of your friends would think of stealing the clock from your mantelpiece or making off with your silver candlesticks, yet there is scarlet one of them who would not take your umbrella with a light heart.—Robert Lynd.

Women have always been the superior of men.—Sir Charles Higham.

I am so shy of writing that the only place in which I can write is in bed, and my housekeeper is instructed, when she brings me my morning cup of tea, to take my trousers away and bring me a fountain pen.—Mr. Chat Roseate.

## Milan And Mussolini

There is significance in Signor Mussolini's choice of Milan for the declaration of his new European policy. More than any other city, it is connected with the various steps of his political career.

It was in Milan that the first Fascist group was formed in March 1919. It was here, in November of the same year, that he went to the polls as a Fascist candidate and was defeated. It was in the Diana Theatre in Milan that the Communists placed their machine in an attempt to destroy him. In Milan Mussolini and his henchmen attended the funeral of the victims, the funeral service being performed by the Cardinal Archbishop of the city, new His Holiness Pope Pius XI. It was from the Manzoni Theatre, in Milan, on the evening of October 27, 1932, that he was called from his seat to be told that the Fascist revolution had begun. It was, too, in Milan that in 1910 he had his first breach with the Socialists.

Years later a denunciation of Italian Socialists from Milan was re-

(Continued on page 35)



# A BOMBAY DIARY

By--The Observer

## Return To Normal

Thanks mainly to the excellent 'bundobust' made by the police, the city is now free from trouble and one hopes that peace will now finally return to this distracted city. The authorities, of course, have not relaxed their efforts to maintain order, nor has the Curfew Order yet been removed. Motor patrols, consist-



Dr. Vishnu Ramchandra Ginde M.B.B.S., of Belgaum, arrived in Bombay from London a few days ago after completing his course of M.R.C.P. and X-Ray in England.

ing of one officer and two or three constables, are constantly moving throughout the city, and they have been found very beneficial. H. E. the Governor gave a special interview to representatives of the mercantile community on Monday and assured them of Government's determination to stamp out all disorders. He also invited suggestions to that end.

## Bhayyas Up In Arms

Troubles never come singly! As if the existing dislocation in our normal life due to the riots was not sufficient, the Bhayyas, who supply milk to the city, decided to go on strike on Sunday last. They downed their tools, refused to attend the stables or even to milk the buffaloes. And this, too, on the New Year Day, when milk was naturally in great demand. Here was a pretty kettle of fish indeed! The grievances of the strikers were partly economic. A certain tension was already noticeable among them due to the communal disorders, but the trouble actually came to a head due to the ban issued by the Cattle Keepers' Association on certain vendors. The Bhayyas evidently thought it a good opportunity to ventilate their own grievances like reduction in wages, arrears of payment, etc. Fortunately responsible leaders of both communities interested themselves in the problem, and through their tactful handling a settlement was soon arrived at.

## In Memoriam

Tuesday saw the commemoration of two death anniversaries. Eight years ago on this day died Lala Lajpat Rai, and a meeting was held at the Congress House to honour his memory. Glowing tributes were paid to the great services rendered to the nation by the Lion of the Punjab, and the occasion also recalled the tragic circumstances under which Lalaji died, as the indirect result of the lathi blow received by him at the time of the Simon Commission's arrival in Lahore.

Another meeting was held at the Servants of India Society's Hall to observe the first death anniversary of Mr. G. K. Devdhar. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta presided and Dr. MacKenzie was the principal speaker at the meeting. Dr. MacKenzie, as also the other speakers who followed him, dwelt on the main characteristic of Mr. Devdhar's career which was service. An appeal for donation was made

on behalf of the Seva Sadan which was founded by Mr. Devdhar, and which remains as his most cherished memorial.

## Bombay Military Tattoo

The military tattoo which was held during the week at the Coorag provided excellent and out of the ordinary entertainment to a large number of spectators. The various displays by the regular as well as the City Armed Police were greeted with warm applause and the musical ride and the tableau were particularly appreciated. Though special tram and bus arrangements were made by the authorities, the disturbed atmosphere in the city naturally prevented many of the citizens from attending the show, and one feels that it would have been more advisable to postpone the Tattoo to a later date, say, to X'mas.

## Cricket News

Cricket and cricketers were very much in the public eye during this week. The Beaumont Committee Report is understood to have been signed on last Tuesday, and, though the official publication will have to be awaited for some days yet, it has already been made a public document as far as the recommendations are concerned. Then the arrival of Larwood on Thursday was verily an event in India's cricketing annals. The eyes of most young players in this country are now turned to the coaching of that star bowler. The Bombay Quadrangular Cricket Committee is understood to have decided to include professionals, in the Quadrangular matches, and the advent of Larwood and other foreign professionals who are at present in India, will greatly add to the appeal of Bombay's annual cricket carnival. The trial matches which are at present taking place are being naturally watched with great interest by the selectors as well as the general public.

## The Sport Of Kings

The Bombay racing season began yesterday amidst the usual scenes of enthusiasm and excitement. The sport of kings is, indeed, a favourite pastime with many of Bombay's good citizens, and the punters who regularly gather on the Mahaluxmi grounds form a most cosmopolitan and jovial fraternity. It will be remembered that the opening of the season had to be postponed from



Mr. V. K. R. V. Rao, B.A. (Cantab.), now Senior Lecturer in Economics, Andhra University, has been awarded the Ph.D. degree by the University of Cambridge. He is the fourth person and the first Indian to receive a Cambridge Ph.D. in Economics. The award was made on his work on the National Income of India, which he carried out as Garton Research Student, and it is expected that his Thesis will shortly be published.

the last to this week due to the abnormal rains, and so the punters had mustered strong yesterday to put their shirts on their fancies. And now for the next four months, Saturday will be a marked date in many engagement books!

## World's News From Across The Seas

(Continued from page 34)

ceived by Lenin in the Kremlin. They denounced Mussolini and were reproved by Lenin with the words: "I know Mussolini. He is a strong and hard man. It was a pity to let him leave the Socialist Party." It was at Milan that Signor Crandì and M. Litvinoff signed the first Italo-Bolshevik accord.

### A Clever Ruse

A Polish business man recently hit on an ingenious way of getting rid of his creditors.

One day they received an urgent telephone call telling them that their debtor was gravely ill and wished to settle his debts before he died. They actually found him "gravely ill in bed," and his wife and children in tears. In a low voice the "dying man" offered his creditors 40 per cent. as a final settlement. Moved by the scene

and fearing that if he died they would not get even that, they all agreed. He asked them to come for the money on the following day.

Early next morning, they returned. "My husband is dead," said the wife, "and all I can offer is a dividend of 20 per cent." She pointed at the body of her husband lying on the floor, awaiting the funeral. The creditors accepted her offer. A week later they met him in the street walking with his wife.

### A Chinese Delicacy

An Alleged Chinese delicacy, mice in honey, has been re-discovered in Yugoslavia in amusing circumstances.

Mato Stipitch, a Bosnian peasant from Soljane, brought some excellent honey to the market the

other day, which found a ready sale. When his large jar was nearly empty, a purchaser noticed a mouse in it and immediately threatened to inform the police. Mato was at first filled with alarm, but soon found a way out of the difficulty.

"That's nothing," he said. "It's so sweet I can eat it." Seizing the mouse by the tail he rapidly devoured it, thus destroying any incriminating evidence.

### Famous Tree

An attempt to bring to Hungary the famous tree under which Petofi wrote the best known of his poems is meeting with certain difficulties.

The tree stands in the garden of Kolto, now in Roumanian territory, which has been in the possession of the Teleki family for

six hundred years, but which has recently been sold to a Roumanian lawyer. The demand of the Petofi Society, that the tree should be presented to it, leaves the method of uprooting the tree and transporting it unsolved. In the meantime, Countess Teleki has brought a branch of the tree to Hungary with the stone table, which stood under it, and on which Petofi wrote his poems.

### GONORRHOEA

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ANYASI PAVAKHANA (R.G.D.), Grandhurst Rd., Opp. Central Bank, Majestic Building, BOMBAY 4.

## WHIRLWIND ELECTION CAMPAIGN IN MAHARASHTRA

"Democrats" To Beat Retreat From Thana Constituency?

(From A Special Correspondent.)

POONA, Nov. 19.  
Since November 3 last when the names of the Congress candidates in Maharashtra for the provincial elections were announced at Poona, the election campaign has been in full swing in the nooks and corners of Maharashtra and the leaders are quite confident about the success of the Congress, in the elections. Tour programmes were arranged of Messrs. Shankarrao Deo, Achut Patwardhan, N. V. Gadgil and K. M. Jedhe in the districts of Nagar, Sholapur, Ratnagiri and Kolaba. These tours were helpful towards removing all the misunderstandings about the Congress policy but they also created an enthusiasm among the people.

### WITH PEASANTS

The tour of Messrs. Jedhe and Gadgil in the Ratnagiri district began on the 9th inst. from Shirgaon (Taluka Chiplun). A kisan conference was held there the same day in the noon under the presidency of Mr. K. M. Jedhe who exhorted the kisans to vote solidly for the Congress; for, he said, Congress and Congress alone was trying its best to relieve the peasantry of the present economic crisis.

The Conference over, the party went to Chiplun to address a huge meeting in which Mr. Gadgil warned the audience that the New Constitution would create a united front for the Princes and Capitalists to oppose the Congress fight for Freedom and under these circumstances it was the duty of the Congress to see that the interests of the lower classes are protected. He also told them that there was no idea of class war behind the M.P.C.C. recommendation of the abolition of the Khoti system and that, while abolishing this system, the Congress would see that the interests of the Khots would in no way be affected.

The party then addressed meetings at Khed, Dapoli, Deorukh, Ratnagiri, Malwan, Vengurla and six other places. Seven peasants' conferences attended by large numbers of peasants from the surrounding villages were held either under the presidency of Mr. Gadgil or Mr. Jedhe. Everywhere the people showed their full sympathy towards the Congress and it could easily be inferred that they would solidly vote for the Congress in coming elections.

### AT SHOLAPUR AND NAGAR.

Messrs. Shankarrao Deo and Achut Patwardhan also carried on a vigorous propaganda on behalf of the Congress in the districts of Sholapur and Nagar. In a mammoth meeting at Sholapur Mr. Deo told the audience that Poona and Sholapur were respectively the nose and heart of the Congress and he earnestly requested them to keep these two parts safe.

An informal meeting of the Congress candidates and Congress workers in Nagar district was held at Nagar on the 11th inst. and Messrs. Deo and Patwardhan were specially invited to it. Here all of them discussed the way in which the election campaign should be effectively carried on.

### AT NASIK.

In Nasik district, Mr. Govindrao Deshpande, Mahant Sitaram Shastri, Dada Sahib Gadre and others are touring from village to village and carrying on a brisk propaganda. Here one could easily infer that the Congress candidates are sure to win with thumping majority. Mr. Govindrao Deshpande's oratory makes a good impression on the audience who return home with full determination of voting for the Con-

gress in the elections.

In Thana district, the Democrats have no voice at all. The candidature of Mr. Nanasaheb Damale, the well-known Congress leader there, was a bombshell for them and some of them are now talking of withdrawing their candidature or requesting the Congress to give Congress ticket to him. Mr. Baburao Dandekar, Mr. P. V. Patil and Mr. Vartak, the three other Congress candidates are busy with their election work. The tour of Messrs. Jedhe and Gadgil in this district is to begin very soon and it will certainly be much helpful towards strengthening the Congress side more and more.

In Kolaba district, the Congress has now decided to contest all the four seats and the visit of Mr. Deogirikar, Secretary, Maharashtra Provincial Congress Parliamentary Committee has created great enthusiasm in the Congress workers there. Mr. Jedhe and Mr. Gadgil have already been invited there for tour which begins from November 25.

The Congress workers in the two Khandeshas are quite busy with the Congress session work. However, they are in no way neglecting the election work. The Congress session and the visit of all the leaders in December will be good propaganda. The Congress candidates are very soon going to tour together in the District of E. Khandesh for propaganda work. Some of them have already begun their election work. Mr. Shankar Rao Deo is for the present touring in West Khandesh district and he is receiving an excellent response from all quarters.

The Districts of Poona and Satara also are not lagging behind other districts in this respect. Mr. B. M. Gupte, the Congress candidate, is getting full support from various organisations in the city and is therefore quite confident about his success. Other seats in this district are sure for the Congress and a grim disappointment is in store for the Congress opponents.

### "ART AND THE EMPIRE"

B. B. C.'s Invitation To Indian Talent

NEW DELHI: Nov. 20.

Who is the foremost of India's modern painters?

Representatives of art centres in India are invited by the British Broadcasting Corporation to help in the production of a special publication "Art and the Empire," to issue this Christmas.

As time is short, it is requested that those wishing to help should act immediately. The publication will give reproductions (about half a dozen to each different country in the Empire) representative of work by modern artists. The photographs should not be coloured and should be taken directly from the picture.

The publication of such photographs will be greatly in the interest of artists, giving them the opportunity to exhibit their pictures alongside contemporaries in Great Britain and the Dominions.

Those wishing to submit photographs should despatch them immediately, certainly not later than December 1, to: Miss M. Scott Johnson, Public Relations Executive, British Broadcasting Corporation, Broadcasting House, London. W. I.

It is not expected—unless specially requested—that photographs will be returned. Postage should, of course, be prepaid.—United Press.



On occasion of the 50th anniversary of the monument of "Miss Liberty," in New York's harbour, President Roosevelt gave a speech on Oct. 28, in front of the monument, ending into an appeal for peace for the world.

### "POSTPONE KERALA CONFERENCE"

Bhulabhai's Telegram To Reception Committee

CALCUTTA, Nov. 20.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Leader of the Congress Party in the Legislative Assembly and President-

elect of the Kerala Provincial Conference, has sent a telegram to the Conference authorities stating that he will be touring in Assam in December next, in connection with the election propaganda and requesting them to postpone the Conference to the first week of January next. This will be considered at the next meeting of the Reception Committee.—United Press.

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## MADRAS ASSEMBLY ELECTION

### Congress List Of Kerala Candidates

BOMBAY, November 21. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the All-India Congress Parliamentary Committee, has released the following approved list of candidates from Kerala Province, to the Madras Legislative Assembly:—

#### CONSTITUENCY.

1. Sjt. P. Madhavan, B.A., B.L. (Chirakkal General); 2. Sjt. M. P. Damodaran, B.A., (Kottayam General); 3. Sjt. C. K. Govindan Nair, B.A., B.L., (Kurumburana General); 4. Sjt. P. Achuthan, B.A. (Calicut General); 5. Sjt. A. Karunakara Menon, B.A., B.L., (Malapuram General); 6. Sjt. K. Rama Menon, B.A., B.L., (Ponnai General); and 7. Sjt. R. Raghava Menon, B.A., B.L., (Palghat General).

#### WOMEN'S CONSTITUENCY.

8. Mrs. A. V. Kuttimalu Amma Calicut (Women); and 9. E. Kannan (Scheduled Classes).—United Press.

### FAMILY HYGIENIC SOCIETY SOCIAL

A colourful and cosmopolitan crowd was present on board S.S. "Lakshmi" on Saturday evening when the "Society For The Study And Promotion of Family Hygiene" had arranged a pleasure cruise for its members and their guests. The steamer left Apollo Bunder at 4-30 p.m. and made a trip to Nova and back. All those present on board had an enjoyable evening and were entertained to music by Mrs. Cama and Mr. Mukerjee. Mr. Amar Jyoti, the Bengali dancer, gave two oriental dances.

Thanking the Society for a pleasant evening on behalf of the guests Mr. Jannadas Mehta took an opportunity to pay a tribute to the work of the Parel Clinic run by the Society which had developed into a useful and popular institution in so short a time.

Besides the Mayor prominent among those present were Lady Cowasji Jehangir, Major and Mrs. Bhatia, Doctor Jeevraj Mehta, Nerulkar and Khandilker, Miss Nariman, Lady Currimbhoy, Mr. A. E. Syed, Mr. and Mrs. Hutheesingh and Doctor A. P. Pillai, General Secretary of the Society.

### Koli Woman Involved In Car Accident

Because a 'koli' woman residing at Danda, off Khar, did not return home, on Friday night, about 20 'Kolis' came to the Khar Railway Station in search of her, and waited till the last train from the city moved out of the Khar Station at 1-15 a.m.

Earlier in the night, a message was sent to the Hindu Relief Committee, advising them to trace the whereabouts of the woman.

It was found that the woman had met with a motor accident near the Charni Road junction, on Friday evening, and was admitted into the J. J. Hospital.

A party proceeded from the Hindu Relief Committee to Khar in a car, and at about 2 o'clock informed the "Kolis" that the woman was lying in the J. J. Hospital, having been injured in a motor accident. She is progressing satisfactorily in the hospital.

Having heard the news, the party of "Kolis" walked back to Danda at 3 in the morning on Saturday.

#### NIKIZ-E-VEHDEEN.

The 28th lecture in the series of the religious teaching of the Zoroastrian religion explaining the mystic and literary side explained in the series of books called "Nikiz-e-Vehdeen" written by Dr. Farooz S. Chiniwala, will be given in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, Graham Building, Parsi Bazar Street to-morrow (Monday) at 6-30 p.m.



ANOTHER FEATHER IN HIS HIGHNESS' CAP?

## No Bargaining With Congress

### U. P. MINISTER'S DENIAL

Sir J. P. Srivastava, Minister, United Provinces, wires from Cawnpore stating that the report published in our second Dak edition of November 20 accusing him of bargaining with the Congress is wrong. "I have not bargained with the Congress," Sir J. P. Srivastava says, "and my wife, is not changing her seat. She is determined to fight to a finish." The report referred to in Sir J. P. Srivastava's telegram was contained in the following message from our Allahabad Correspondent:

"It is reported that in view of

Mrs. Vijaylaxmi Pandit standing for the Cawnpore women's seat, her rival Lady Kailash Srivastava will change her constituency and stand from Fyzabad now, as she finds it difficult to contest Mrs. Vijaylaxmi. But there too the Congress lady candidate's opposition will have to be faced.

"In this connection another report going round the press is that Sir J. P. Srivastava, one of the pillars of the Agriculturist Party, has offered five seats to Congress men from Cawnpore District if they withdrew opposition to Lady Srivastava."

### CONGRESS ELECTION CAMPAIGN

#### Travancore Maharajah Congratulated

(From Our Correspondent) COONOR, (By Mail).

The Congress Election Campaign was inaugurated here on Sunday the 15th instant, by Mr. C. P. Subbiah, the well-known Congress leader of Coimbatore, who addressed a mammoth public meeting at Jawaharlal Chowk, Coonor. In the course of his very illuminating address, Mr. Subbiah recalled the events leading to Mahatma's participation at the second Round Table Conference, and his subsequent arrest of the Willingdon Government on his return to India. He also narrated briefly the sufferings of some of persons who courted jail at the time.

The Congress Parliamentary Board continued Mr. Subbiah, would set up about 2,600 candidates for the ensuing elections, and it would be the duty of every patriotic voter to see that all these chosen men were returned to the various legislatures. The speaker also congratulated the Travancore Maharajah for his proclamation throwing open all the public temples for the Harijans.

### PUNJAB CONGRESS CANDIDATES

LAHORE, (By Mail.)

The Punjab Congress Parliamentary Board has received the approval of All-India Congress Parliamentary Committee for the following candidates to be adopted for the various constituencies in the Province:—

Syed Atta Ullah Shah, Bar-at-Law, Lahore, Urban Eastern Towns; Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, (not "Frontier Gandhi"); Ambala, (Rural Ambala-Simla); Sjt. Deshbandhu Gupta, "Tel", Delhi, (South Eastern Towns); Lala Dunichand, Advocate, Ambala, (Rural Ambala-Simla); Munshi Harilal, Pleader, Multan, (Urban South Western Towns); Ch. Krishan Gopal Dutt, Sialkot, (Urban North Eastern Towns); Ch. Rattan Singh, (Rohtak North); Master Baldeo Singh, (Rohtak Central); Master Kabul Singh, (Jullundur East Rural); Sardar Ragbir Singh, Advocate, (South-East Punjab Rural); Sardar Teja Singh Churkana, Shalpur West Rural; Sardar Surmukh Singh Jhabhal, (Lyallpur East Rural); Sardar Sajjan Singh, (Kapur Pural); and Sardar Gopal Singh Kaumi, (Lahore West Rural).—A.P.

## NASIK FORMS KISAN COMMITTEE

(From A Correspondent).

NASIK, (By Mail).

A meeting of the Kisan-workers of Nasik District was held in the office of the City Congress Committee Nasik on Wednesday last. Mr. G. P. Khare, Joint Secretary of the Reception Committee of the All-India Kisan Congress was in chair. The Manifesto of the All-India Kisan Congress, drafted at Bombay on the 21st August, 1936, was strongly supported. In order to organise the Kisans of Nasik District on the basis of the Manifesto a Kisan Committee was formed consisting of the following persons:

Messrs. M. R. Dalvi, Mohindraji Kathe, P. T. Gosavi, R. R. Ape, P. S. Bhalerao, V. L. Sonavne, D. S. Potnis, S. D. Potdar, Ram Dani, Govindrao Tell, Nirhall, Vasant Rao Naik, Dr. Powar, Dr. Bhutekar, Punamchand Shah, Bhagwanbhai Pandia, and Ramacharya Padmanathi.

Office of the Kisan Committee will be located at Pimpalgaoon (Baswant). The Committee will carry on vigorous propaganda for the Falzpur Kisan Congress and the Manifesto.

## OPERA HOUSE

To conform to the change in the Curfew Order, 3 shows daily at 2-30, 5-15 and 8 p.m.

TO-DAY MATINEE AT 10-30 a.m.

Those attending the last show will be able to return home before 11 p.m., the time when the restrictions of the Curfew Order come into effect.

## Janma Bhoomi

BOMBAY TALKIES' LATEST HIT

Starring:



DEVIKA RANI ASHOK KUMAR

Hear "JANMA BHOOMI" songs on H.M.V. RECORDS.

Rs. 2-4 and Re. 1-8 Tickets can be had from 9-30 A.M.

3RD WEEK

## DO BEST FOR BIHAR PEOPLE

### Governor's Advice To Councillors In Proroga- tion Address

PATNA, November 21.  
In his prorogation address to the Bihar Legislative Council to-day, His Excellency the Governor said that the province for some years past had been struggling against the weight of falling revenue, to maintain such progress as had been secured before the post-war slump and since the beginning of 1934.

The greatest effort has had to be concentrated to repair the damage of the great earthquake on which the total expenditure had been in the region of three crores of rupees. These factors stood in the way of any notable advance in the administration of Bihar.

Referring to their passing from the adolescent stage to full Provincial Autonomy and the financial position of the province, following Sir Otto Niemeyer's recommendations, His Excellency added that it was a grave disappointment to him to find that the immediate betterment, which he proposed for Bihar as the minimum necessary to start a new career, was so limited, but on the other hand the province could look forward to a brighter future when share of the income-tax was transferred from the central to the provincial revenues.

**His Hope**  
Concluding His Excellency said: "It is my earnest hope that those who become leaders of the province, to whatever political party they belong, will work not for aggrandizement of themselves or the exaltation of their party or a section of the community but with the single object of doing what is best for the people of Bihar. On this condition only can this tremendous experiment of democracy, taken at a time when democracy has become discredited and been discarded by so many countries of the world in favour of autocracy and dictatorship, be a real success."—A.P.

## THUNDERSTORMS AND RAIN IN SOUTH INDIA

### Local Showers Expected In Madras And Central Provinces

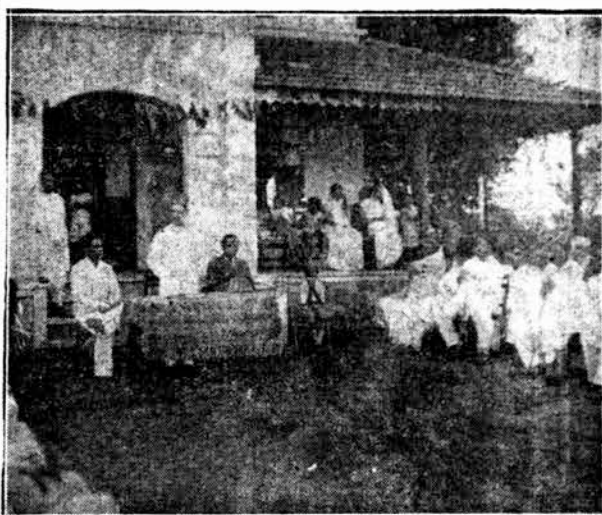
POONA, Nov. 21.  
Associated with thunderstorms, there has been nearly general rain in Hyderabad and local rain in Southeast Madras and West Central Provinces, while a few falls occurred in East Central Provinces, West Rajputana, Gujarat, Bombay Deccan and Malabar. The western disturbance is passing away eastwards through Kashmir.

Chief amounts of rainfall are: Amraoti, Nizamabad, Hyderabad (Deccan) and Madras three inches each; Nagpur two; Aurangabad one-and-a-half inches; Chanda, Malegaon, Gulbarga and Coonoor one inch each.

**FORECAST.**  
Thunderstorms will occur locally in Madras Presidency, Mysore, Deccan, Central Provinces and a few stations in Central India, Gujarat and Rajputana. Scattered thunderstorms are also likely in Burma, South Bengal and Orissa. A few light showers may occur in Kashmir.—A.P.

### COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 21-11-1936.  
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.030 inches.  
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.8



Raj Ratna Seth Dinshaw Daboo, speaking at the ceremony of unveiling the oil-paint portrait of the late Mr. Manmohanrai Desai in the hall of the Manmohan Club, Gandevi.

## Gandevi Honours Memory Of Popular Leader

(From Our Correspondent.)

GANDEVI, Nov. 19.  
A pleasant function took place last evening at the Manmohan Club, Gandevi, when the unveiling ceremony of an oil-paint portrait of the late Mr. Manmohanrai Desai, the dyon of the Gandevi Desai family, in the hall of the Manmohan Club, was performed in the presence of a large gathering by Raj Ratna Seth Dinshaw Daboo, ex-president of the Navsari Municipality.

The Manmohan Club itself is a Memorial to the late lamented leader of this town and the memorial stands as a glowing tribute to his memory from the people of Gandevi. A life-like oil-paint portrait of the late Mr. Desai was presented by a member, Mr. Ambelal Bhatt and an occasion was sought by the members to once again pay their grateful respects to one whom they so reverently loved. A large gathering of ladies and gentlemen, were present.

The Secretary, Mr. Joshi at the outset made a brief statement as to why they had gathered there and what the club during its four years' existence had achieved. He was followed by the president, Mr. Maganlal Dinkerrai Desai, who welcoming the guests paid a glowing tribute to the memory of him whose portrait they had gathered to unveil. He recalled to his mind the reminiscences of his youth when the late Desaiji was held in high esteem almost as an ideal before the youths of his community.

Seth Dinshawji in declaring the portrait unveiled and after garlanding it, said that the annals of all idol worshipping nations

show that the people always raised images of their benefactors—their gods—who had spent either their fortune or their talents in the cause of the public welfare and thus kept their memory alive. Now that the times have changed and with the advancement and evolution of our political and social outlook, this hero-worship had taken the shape of memorials and statues or portraits!

### Active For Public Good

The late Mr. Desai belonged to an illustrious family in the district whose equal they had yet to find and inherited in him all the good qualities of head and heart that belonged to the Desais. But what more appealed to him was his stern, independent nature and fearless advocacy of a public cause even when it clashed with the officialdom, though he himself was no officer and no mean one. As an officer, wherever he had occasions to be placed he always strove for the public good and had left behind him traces of permanent benefits that invited our admiration.

Mr. Daboo therefore pressed on the point that it was no tribute to him to gather and disperse in merriment but their gratitude to him required that the people should efface out all their minor differences and make the club a centre of public activities, by joining the institution.

Next day, there were Badminton and tennis tournaments between the Palsana club and the Manmohan Club. In the evening Mr. Itabarkhan Pathan gave a garden party in honour of the guests, Mr. Sumantrai Desai, presiding.

## "ARTISTIC LIFE" OF NAGPUR

NAGPUR, Nov. 12.

It is very gratifying indeed to learn that some enterprising ladies and gentlemen under the guidance of Mrs. Comalata Dutt, are endeavouring to add to the artistic life of Nagpur and incidentally helping some deserving institution.

Mrs. Dutt since her arrival at Nagpur is trying her best to create interest among the people in music and dancing. That she has succeeded to a great extent will be evident from the fact that under her guidance and with the co-operation of others interested in the past, which were both successful and entertaining.

She is arranging another Grand Variety concert on Saturday and Sunday in aid of the Nagpur School of Art and the Montessori School started by the Nagpur Bha-

## MORNING OF CRIMES

### Jubbulpore Records Seven Murder, Burglary And Gaming Cases In Few Hours

JUBBULPORE, Nov. 20.

As many as seven crimes have been registered by Police at Jubbulpore to-day, including murder, attempt at murder, burglaries, gambling and rash and negligent driving, within a few hours of dawn.

Gopal, an Ahir, was killed in the course of a faction fight. Gopal's wife was insulted by his rivals and in the course of a faction fight that ensued Gopal was killed. Three persons have so far been arrested in this connection.

A Hindu residing in Mellonigunj attacked Jagannath, a hamal, with a sword and chopped off his ear. It is stated that Jagannath abused the accused. The police have registered an offence under section 307 I.P.C. (attempt at murder).

### Surprise Raid

The city Police officers made a surprise raid in the house of a college student in the Mellonigunj Ward, on receipt of information that gambling was in progress. Finding themselves cornered, several gamblers jumped from the second storey of the building. Some broke their legs, others their chins, but a number of them took shelter on the roofs of the adjoining buildings. In the panic that followed, the whole pavement of the house was literally covered by silver and nickel coins which the gamblers abandoned. The police arrested 12 persons who could not jump out.

Two cases of burglary, resulting in the loss of property worth about Rs. 700 are also recorded by the police.

A girl was knocked down by a cyclist and treated in the hospital.—United Press

## KAYASTHA PATHSHALA WINS TRUST CASE

### Privy Council Reverses Allahabad High Court Decree

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 21.  
According to a Cable received here, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has allowed the appeal of the Allahabad Kayastha Pathshala in an historic Trust Case.

Chowdhri Mahadeo Prasad had created a Trust out of his entire properties, valued at about Rs. 20 lakhs, in favour of the Kayastha Pathshala. The Pathshala was to receive half the net profits arising out of the administration Trust and the other half was to go to the Testator's daughters and sons.

Mrs. Bhagwati, a daughter of the testator, however, after the death of Chowdhri, brought a suit challenging the validity of the Trust Deed and claiming possession of the entire property.

The Judge of the Subordinate Court dismissed the daughter's suit, but the Allahabad High Court decreed holding the Trust Deed void. The High Court also gave the plaintiff possession of the properties.

Now, again, the daughter has lost her suit in the Privy Council. In the Subordinate Judge's Court the suit was argued by Pandit Motilal Nehru.

gini Mandal. There is no doubt that the public of Nagpur will show their appreciation of her endeavours by attending the concert in large numbers.



## VICTORY FOR SEPARATIONISTS

### U Ba Pe's Party Leads In Elections To Burma House Of Representatives

RANGOON, Nov. 21. With only two results still to be received in the elections to the House of Representatives, under the New Constitution, for a separated Burma, the United G. C. B. A. led by the Forest Minister, a member for the Round Table Conference and A. J. P. C. delegate, U. Ba Pe, is now leading with 44 seats.

The next largest is 'Non Party' with 20 followed by the Education Minister Dr. Bamay's party with 14; ex-President of the Legislative Council, U. Chithlain's party 12; other Burman parties 4; Indians 13; Europeans 9 and Anglo-Burmans 2; totalling 130. The total strength of the House is 132.

Political circles interpret the results as a victory for the former advocates of Burma's separation from India, although Separation versus Federation has long ceased to be a political issue. Dr. Bamaw and U. Chithlain, who are also members of the Round Table Conference and J. P. C. delegates, were anti-separationist leaders. The former fought in the present elections of "Sinyetha" Proletarian plank.—A.P.

### ENCROACHMENT ON RIGHTS OF C. P.

#### Three Views Of Agreement With Nizam

(From Our Correspondent)  
NAGPUR, Nov. 18. The agreement arrived at between the British Government and H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad has given satisfaction neither to the people of the Central Provinces nor of Berar.

Although the Central Provinces had no connection with Hyderabad at any time, the people of the province resent the clause by which His Majesty's Government will consult the wishes of H. E. H. the Nizam in appointing future Governors of the Central Provinces. "This" states the "Daily News" "is a slow encroachment on the rights of the Central Provinces".

Berar's opinion is that "the agreement will prove a great impediment to the growth of democracy in the Province"; "the rights of the Beraris have been trampled under foot" and "the present arrangement is nothing less than a decisive step towards the retrocession of Berar".

Dr. Moonje however rejoices that the Governor of our Province is to be appointed in consultation with the Nizam of Hyderabad for whose protection from the Peshwas the East India Company had to keep British Regiments.

### APOLOGY DEMANDED FROM BOBBILI RAJA

VIZAGAPATAM, Nov. 20. A public meeting was held at the Beach to protest against the conduct of the officials of the Bobbili estate, in interfering with the meeting held at Bobbili on the evening of the 14th instant, when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress, addressed the people at Bobbili.

Dr. M. V. Krishna Rao, who presided moved a resolution strongly protesting against the conduct of the estate officials and demanding an apology from the Raja of Bobbili to be tendered to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Indian nation and the people of Vizagapatam district, which was passed by the meeting.—United Press.



A part of the huge Muslim procession which passed through the streets of Lahore on the "Shahidganj Day" (Nov. 13th).

## CRITICAL TIME FOR SEAMEN

### Formation Of Strong Organisations Advised To Obtain Redress

BOMBAY, Saturday. A well-attended meeting of Indian seamen of all ratings was held at Malabar Muslim Jamaat, Tandel Street, Bombay, this morning to review the work done by the Indian Seamen's delegates at the last two sessions of the new last month, Mr. Mirza Akhtar Hassan presiding.

Mr. Mahomed Ibrahim Sarang narrated the conventions that were adopted at the Conference Maritime Conference held at Genoa, fixing eight hour day for seamen of all countries with over-time allowance for necessary extra work, conceding holidays with pay for seamen for certain period of service, providing sickness allowances during employment and so forth and exhorted the audience to strengthen their Union at this critical time.

Mr. Aftab Ali, of Calcutta, stressed the need for strong organisations of seamen in Bombay and Calcutta to bring pressure on Government of India to ratify the conventions.

Mr. Syed Munawar while thanking the delegates strongly endorsed his appeal for solidarity among seamen to build a strong representative organisation in India and thereby to reap the fruits of Trade Unionism and the benefits of the several conventions passed by the International Labour Conferences.

After garlanding Mr. Aftab Ali and vote of thanks to the Chair the meeting terminated.

### Routes Of Sikh And Muslim Processions

RAWALPINDI. (By Mail). An important meeting of the Sikh-Muslim Conciliation Board, constituted in the City at the suggestion of the Deputy Commissioner, Rawalpindi, was held at the office of the Superintendent of Police, Rawalpindi, to discuss the question of settling the routes of the Sikh and Muslim processions which was agitating the authorities of the district for the last few months, owing to the coming Gurus Nanak's birthday procession on the 27th November.

Both the Deputy Commissioner and the Superintendent of Police who took part in the discussion,

## PLANS FOR PEASANTS' MARCH

### Rahuri Kisan Sangh Enlarges Committee

(From A Correspondent) An emergency joint meeting of the Executive Committees of Rahuri Taluka Kisan Sangh and Wadgaon Vibhag Kisan Sangh was held on Wednesday last at Rahuri under the Presidentship of Mr. V. S. Takte and the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

With a view to make the present march to Faizpur a unique success this meeting is of opinion that an enlarged "Faizpur Kisan March Committee" should be formed consisting of the members of Executive Committees of both the Sanghas and also Kisan workers. "Mr. Takte will be the president of this Joint Committee of both the Sanghas, Messrs Indulal Yajnik, L. Fendse and Kulkarni will be the joint Secretaries of this Committee.

**Poona Workers Thanked** "This meeting offers its heartfelt thanks to the Secretaries of the Provincial Rahuri Committee, Kisan workers of Poona for their sympathetic attitudes towards the march and agree with the arrangement they made at Poona. It also requests the Provincial Reception Committee to hold its first sitting at Belapur Road and cordially invites them on behalf of the peasants of Ahmednagar District with a view to enhance the enthusiasm of the marching peasants.

"This meeting selects the following two delegates on behalf of the Rahuri Sangh and two on behalf of Vadgaon Sangh for the Faizpur session of the A.I.K.C.:—Rahuri Sangh (1) G. S. Pawar (2) V. J. Takte; Wadgaon (1) Kashinath Mehta (2) V. M. Bhuskute.

A meeting of the prominent Kisan Workers should be held at Belapur Road on 23rd at 9 a.m. at Khilasi Bungalow to form Ahmednagar District Kisan Committee when Mr. Indulal Yajnik is coming there from Bombay and a vigorous propaganda be made in Nagar District for making the Faizpur March a success.

stressed the need of arriving at a common formula—honourable to both the parties,—which would be in the best interest of the city. The Superintendent of Police told the press representatives who approached him soon after the meeting, that there was every hope of a final settlement being arrived at, at the next meeting of the Board convened for Thursday. United Press.

## AHRAR LEADER SET FREE

### Govt. Respond To Madhe Sabha Gesture And Release 101 Men

LUCKNOW, Nov. 20. The suspension of Madhe Sabha Agitation had prompt response from Government who released to-night Mohammad Kazmi, Shahjahanpuri, Ahrar leader and a hundred other volunteers from Lucknow district and Central Jails.

After release, they went in procession through the city and were welcomed at a public meeting where Moulana Habibur Rahman, President, All India Majlis Ahrar, advised them to be peaceful and obey the behest of the Majlis.

After Friday's prayers, addressing a crowded meeting, Moulana Habibur Rahman referring to the coming elections, said that whatever had been achieved so far by the country, was all the result of Congress sacrifices and consequently the public's votes could be obtained by those alone who had sacrificed for the motherland.—A. P.

## MAHATMA NOT CONSULTED

### Warns Contributors To Harijan Fund

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "The Harijan":

I have just understood that Sjt. Govind Chandra Misra, who was at one time in the Sabarmati Ashram and who has been carrying on Harijan work near Cuttack has come down to Bombay to make the usual collections

As a rule he consults me before going out for collections. He has not done so this time; and he knows too that there are grave allegations against him into which I am investigating.

I would therefore warn all those who have been helping him under the belief that he goes out collecting with my permission, that they should refrain from giving him any assistance whatsoever.

The All India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan authorities, at a meeting held at Allahabad on the 17th instant have decided to observe Panch Ganga Day throughout India on the 20th of December.

# Racing At Mahaluxmi

## FAVOURITES IN THE BACKGROUND

### Synagogue's Smashing Success

(By Racing Correspondent.)

A crowd of satisfactory strength attended the opening meeting of the Bombay Racing Season on Saturday. Genial conditions prevailed. The sport was of a refreshingly high order, but the results were hardly of the type that gladdens the hearts of backers.

Things argued none too well when Savoy won the first even for Indian breds as forlorn odds. Favourites, with the exception of Synagogue, were always in the background and the woe of backers was complete when Yawir Avar—a 10-1 chance—scored in the last race of the day.

While there were many to bemoan their want of luck, Jimmy Robinson had good reason to be pleased with his afternoon's work. Rigoletta and Tobralco won for him in the colours of his princely patron. H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir and Golden Sceptre, also in the same livery, was only narrowly beaten in the Baghdad Plate, Division II.

Synagogue won the Willington Plate valued Rs. 10,000, in the manner of a champion. The Australian bred son of Rabir was the best backed in a field which included several smart performers. With Dillon astride he had the race won a long way from home. He proceeds to Calcutta very shortly to take his chance in the classics. Bound to improve on this effort, this fine striding chestnut must be troubling the best in Calcutta.

Showing a good turn of speed Argo's Heir won the November Plate cleverly from Bachelor's Bard and Diagonal, thereby giving Mr. A. C. Ardeshir, the popular steward, his first success of the season.

Dillon and W. Sibbritt were the most successful jockeys. The former has associated with the successes of Jabal Tariq, Casanova and Synagogue and the latter steered Rigoletta and Tobralco—the winners of the two divisions of the Redcar Plate.

High Flier, now owned by Mr. Osman Chotani, had the distinction of being the longest priced winner of the afternoon. Under the capable hand of the veteran jockey Arthur Bowley he came up with a fine late run to win the second division of the Baghdad Plate, awarding the few who supported him with the rich dividend of Rs. 755.

One lucky punter correctly nominated the treble on an afternoon remarkable for some rare turn-outs. He won Rs. 14,168 for his treble and needs no further exhortation to "Go Racing" for the rest of the season.

**THE MEERUT PLATE.** Distance—5 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; Second Rs. 500; Third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Indian Horses in Class IV.

Mr. J. H. Scrabjee's SAVOY, 7-0 (carr. 7-5), Simmons .. 1  
Mr. P. B. Avasia's BELLE OF YORK, 8-10, Burns .. 2  
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's REPLETE, 7-0 (carr. 7-3), H. Zensky .. 3  
Mr. M. C. Patel's POETRY, 7-4 (carr. 7-5), Britt .. 4

Won by neck, short, head and short head.

Time: 1 min. 54.5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 215 for win and Rs. 45, Rs. 45 and Rs. 35 for places.

All ran.

Winner trained by Dr. S. K. Pillay.

**THE BAGHDAD PLATE.** Division I.

Distance—7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; Second Rs. 500;

Third Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs.

Penalties—Winners after 31st October 1935, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lbs., or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs. Allowances—Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

Mr. D. S. Reuben's JABAL TARIQ, 7-10, Dillon .. 1  
Mr. Abdul Mohsin Ahmed's LOOKMAN, 8-10, Selby .. 2  
Mr. M. C. Patel's HOWEL, 2-8, Marrable .. 3  
Mr. Gay's NISSIRIL IRAQ, 8-2, Simmons .. 4

Won by 1 length, 1-1/4 lengths and short head.

Time: 1 min. 39-1/5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 154 for win and Rs. 38, Rs. 17 and Rs. 44 for places.

Not Run: Arab Flag (8-10) and Banl Tamim (7-1).

Winner trained by N. E. Raymond.

**THE BAGHDAD PLATE.** Division II.

Distance—7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; Second Rs. 500;

Third Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs.

Penalties—Winners after 31st October, 1935, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lbs.; or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Mr. Osman Chotani's HIGH FLIER, 8-10, Bowley .. 1  
H. H. The Maharaja of Kashmir's GOLDEN SCEPTRE, 7-7, Whiteside .. 2  
Mr. N. R. Dastoor's FULL MOON, 8-2, Dillon .. 3  
Mr. H. Y. Samma's GANI BEG, 8-10, Read .. 4

Won by 1/2 length, 4 lengths, and 3/4 length.

Time: 1 minute 38 seconds.

First tote paid Rs. 755 for win; and Rs. 163, Rs. 21 and Rs. 32 for places.

Not Run: Famous (8-10) and Five Stars (7-7).

Winner trained by: Syed Najd.

**THE REDCAR PLATE.** Division II.

Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; Second Rs. 1,000; Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's RIGOLETTA, 8-4, Sibbritt .. 1  
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's LENADOON, 8-3 cd. 8-5 Obaid .. 2  
Mrs M. Clarke's MYTILUS, 9-0, Evans .. 3  
Hon'ble Sir The Raja of Bobbili's LABARUM, 8-4, Dillon .. 4

Won by 2 lengths, 1/2 length and 1/2 length.

Time: 1 min. 15-2/5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 83 for win and Rs. 24, Rs. 37 and Rs. 21 for places.

All ran.

Winner trained by J. Robinson.

**THE COOPERAGE HANDICAP.** (Div. II)

Distance—6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I & II.

Mr. M. C. Patel and Dr. J. J. Naegamvala's HAKIM PASHA, 8-12, Britt .. 1  
The Chief of Miraj Jnr. AMIRULMULK, 8-10, Whiteside .. 2  
Mrs. N. M. Sopher's AL SAFFAH, 9-4, Dillon .. 3  
Mr. M. Dhalla's RIYAD II, 8-5, Simmons .. 4

Not Run: Darlanor 8-12, Wardat Saamarra 8-6, The Leader 7-7.

Won by 1 length, 1/2 length, 3/4 length.

Time: 1 min. 23 4/5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 281 for win,

Rs. 52, Rs. 39 and Rs. 26 for places.

Winner trained by Mr. M. C. Patel.

**THE REDCAR PLATE.** (Div. I)

Distance—6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; Second Rs. 1,000; Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's TOBRALCO, 8-0 W. Sibbritt .. 1  
Mr. H. M. Dharamsey's GARRA-VEEN, 7-11 cd. 7-13 Southall .. 2  
The Maharaja of Parlakimedi's GRAF ZEPPELIN, 8-2, Marrable .. 3  
Capt. J. W. Goldsmith and Mrs. S. Goldsmith's MASQUERADE, 9-4, Burn .. 4

All ran.

Won by 12 length, 3/4 length, 2 lengths.

Time: 1 min. 15 2/5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 66 for win, Rs. 26, Rs. 33 and Rs. 29 for places.

Winner trained by J. Robinson.

**THE AUCKLAND PARK PLATE.**

Distance—6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Mr. Sion F. Nissim's CASANOVA, 7-7 cd. 7-8 Dillon .. 1  
Mr. M. C. Patel's KILFINANE, 9-3, Burn .. 2  
Mr. A. Svamvar's FIGHTING FORCE, 8-3, Marrable .. 3  
Mr. Kelso's ROBERTA, 8-2, Lightfoot .. 4

All ran.

Won by 12 length, 1 length, 3 lengths.

Time 1 min. 15 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 59 for win, Rs. 28, Rs. 27 and Rs. 20 for places.

Winner trained by owner.

**THE WELLINGTON PLATE.**

Distance—7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 10,000; Second Rs. 3,000; Third Rs. 1,500; A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

Messrs. A. Higgins and S. Bagree's SYNAGOGUE, 8-9, Dillon .. 1  
Prince Aly Khan's BAY MONK, 8-2, Marrable .. 2  
Mr. V. Rosenthal's PIN MONEY, 7-7, Lightfoot .. 3  
Mrs. L. Musy's TELLER, 7-7, Donkin .. 4

Not run: Diamond Shower 9-4.

Won by 3 lengths, head, 3/4 length.

Time: 1 min. 26 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 21 for win, Rs. 17, Rs. 32 and Rs. 24 for places.

Winner trained by A. Higgins.

**THE NOVEMBER PLATE.**

Distance—6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 5,000; Second Rs. 1,500; Third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's ARGO'S HEIR, 8-11, Marrable .. 1  
Mr. P. B. Avasia's BACHELOR'S BARD, 8-4 S. Jones .. 2  
Mrs. L. Svamvar's DIAGONAL, 8-7, Read .. 3  
Mrs. M. Clarke's IRISH BROADCAST, 8-1, Evans .. 4

Not run: Grecian Orb 8-11.

First tote paid Rs. 86 for win, Rs. 36, Rs. 31 and Rs. 19 for places.

Winner trained by R. Higgins.

**THE COOPERAGE HANDICAP.** (Div. I)

Distance—6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000; Second Rs. 1,400; Third Rs. 600. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I & II.

Raja Dhanrajgir's YAWIR AWAR, 8-4, Evans .. 1  
Mr. Hamid Jamoor's MUJIB HATIM, 8-2, Northmore .. 2  
Hon'ble Mr. Shantidas Askuran's WHITE FLOWER, 10-0, Dillon .. 3  
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's AZIZA, 7-9 W. Sibbritt .. 4

Not run: Iraq Gift 7-4.

First tote paid Rs. 100 for win, Rs. 47, Rs. 59 and Rs. 55 for places.

Winner trained by W. Evans.

**TRUNK LINE.**

**AT RACE COURSE**

The Bombay Government Telephone Exchange have opened a

### INTERESTING WEEK-END CRICKET MATCH

#### B. C. Association Put Up 163 For 8 Against Hindu XI

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay Cricket Association are engaged in a two-day match with the Hindu Representative XI at the Kennedy Sea Face on the Hindu Gymkhana ground, during the week-end.

The match commenced on Saturday afternoon, the Representative XI taking the field D. D. Hindlekar and Kadri opened batting for the Association.

Godambe and Bhagwandas took the bowling and wickets fell soon enough (4 for 35) till at last the fifth wicket partnership between J. B. Patel and Gharat stopped the rot and was fruitful adding 90 runs, bringing the total to 129.

At the close of the day, eight wickets fell for the total of 163. Bhagwandas took four wickets, the rest being divided between Seth and Godambe.

Godambe and Mahajan were responsible for some spectacular catches.

Patel and Gharat who stemmed the tide in the day, when only dull cricket was witnessed made 67 and 32, the former hitting a magnificent sixer.

The match will be continued at 11 a.m. to-morrow (Sunday).

Scores:—

**BOMBAY CRICKET ASSN. XI.**

(First Innings.)

|                                                     |     |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-----|
| D. D. Hindlekar, b Bhagwandas .....                 | 9   |
| S. M. Kadri, c Godambe, b Bhagwandas .....          | 6   |
| A. Peerbhoy, b.w., b Bhagwandas .....               | 18  |
| N. Canteenwalla, b Bhagwandas .....                 | 0   |
| J. B. Patel, c Godambe, b S. C. Seth .....          | 67  |
| R. G. Gharat, c Godambe, b S. C. Seth .....         | 32  |
| G. N. Lalji, b S. R. Godambe .....                  | 5   |
| L. P. Jai (Capt.), c Mahajan, b S. R. Godambe ..... | 4   |
| B. K. Kalapeshi (batting) .....                     | 9   |
| R. R. Wadkar (batting) .....                        | 11  |
| K. N. Divekar (to bat) .....                        | 2   |
| Extras .....                                        | 15  |
| Total (for 8 wickets) .....                         | 153 |

Fall of Wickets:—1 for 11; 2 for 32; 3 for 34; 4 for 39; 5 for 126; 6 for 136; 7 for 142, and 8 for 149.

**HINDU REPRESENTATIVE XI**

The Team:—

S. R. Godambe (Capt.), W. S. Kothari, C. N. Mehta, G. L. Patil, M. Bhagwandas, P. J. Chury, P. R. Dalvi, S. C. Seth, K. H. Jobanputra, R. S. Mahajan and M. S. Naik.

### NEW SHERIFF

The term of office of the Sheriff of Bombay, Mr. Chunilal Bhairchand Mehta, ends next month, and the new Sheriff will take his place from the middle of December.

This year, it is the turn of a European to occupy the office of the Sheriff and there are three prominent European businessmen in the City, out of whom one will probably succeed Mr. C. B. Mehta. Sir John Abercrombie, Sir G. A. Wintherbottom and Mr. A. Hallsall, President of the European Chamber of Commerce, are the three gentlemen running for Shrievalty, out of whom one will most likely be appointed.

Trunk and local Call office at the Mahalaxmi Race course for the convenience and benefit of the race-going public. The Exchange office is situated in the Telegraph office room.



# Sports Jottings From Here And There

## Finding Of The Beaumont Committee Of Inquiry

(By J. C. MAITRA).

The Committee of Inquiry which was appointed about a couple of months ago by the Board of Control for Cricket in India to investigate the causes of failure of the last England tour with particular reference to the Amarnath Incident has, at last, submitted its report. The delay was due to the fact that one of its members Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, could not see his way to accept the position on account of his official duties, and another member Dr. P. Subbarayan, could but attend to the business only a few days ago. The whole responsibility of conducting the Inquiry—from the oral examination of the members of the team and sifting their evidence to the writing of the report—fell, therefore, on the shoulders of its chairman, Sir John Beaumont. If the reports that have gained currency in the City about the findings of the Committee happen to be true, it must be said that Sir John and Dr. Subbarayan, who are unanimous in the conclusions, have discharged their duties in an efficient and impartial manner.

### PUBLISH THE FULL REPORT.

First of all I must strongly urge on the Board of Control to publish the report in "toto" so that the public may judge the situation in its proper perspective. It is generally feared that the members of the Board of Control who have had a hand in its creation would try their utmost to suppress the report on the plea of exposing dirty linen to public gaze. But

Bunder has hinted on this more than once. But the best interests of the game in India demand that the public should be made aware of the details which caused the failure of the England tour. In fact they have a right to know. Being the final arbiters of the destiny of Indian Cricket they have to remove the causes which led to the failure of the tour and see to it that such a disgraceful thing does not recur in future. I hope every Association in the country will enjoin upon its representative on the Board of Control to move for the publication of the full report in the press as soon as possible. I trust Bombay will take a lead in this direction.

### PUNISHMENT FOR AMARNATH.

Now referring to the points raised in the report, it is agreed on all hands that Amarnath was guilty of indiscipline and that the punishment meted out to him by the Captain at the direction of the Manager far exceeded the requirements of the case. A minor punishment like suspension from a couple of matches was all that he deserved. In no case should he have been sent back to India to the detriment of his country's prestige and honour. By taking the step which the Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagram and Major Brittain-Jones did in this instance, they showed an amount of irresponsibility which is unthinkable in the history of sport. It is but right that Amarnath should apologise to the Board of Control for his unbecoming behaviour, after

which he should be reinstated to International Cricket. At the same time the Board of Control should unequivocally condemn the action of the Indian Captain and his British Manager. It is no doubt a poor consolation to Amarnath who was doing his best for his side in England and would have rendered further meritorious services had he remained, but at this late stage nothing more is possible.

### BRITTAİN-JONES.

As regards Brittain-Jones, the Manager, the Committee's verdict is bound to be what he himself expects—for the fear of which he refused to return to this country even at the expense of the Board of Control! The ex-comptroller of Lord Willington's Household knows only too well what the feelings of the players are about him. Instead of being a friend, philosopher and guide to them as he was expected to be, he became their task-master. The sensitive nature of the Indians revolted against this treatment. It is, however, to their credit that they did nothing untoward or ungentlemanly to give vent to their pent up rage. There is not the least doubt that if an Indian Manager had been in charge of the team such a state of affairs as cropped up in England would never have arisen.

### FAULT OF PLAYERS.

The Committee of Inquiry has arrived at the conclusion that

discipline in the ranks of the tourists left much to be desired. Gay nights and frivolous days were the rule with several of them. It is natural in a team in which the Captain and the Manager live at a plane far apart. The team spirit was completely absent which contributed in a large measure to the failure of the tour. An attempt was made by the interested parties to throw the blame for this on the shoulders of C. K. Nayudu, their 'bete noire.' Unfortunately for them it failed. The consensus of opinion is this that had 'C.K.' been at the helm the tourists might have been saved and utilized individually and collectively for the benefit of the team.

### FUTURE SAFEGUARDS.

It is clear, therefore, that the Board of Control erred, in the selection of the Captain and the Manager, as I stated most emphatically at the time, which was mainly responsible for the failure of the tour. To avoid a repetition of this in future they must distinctly lay down, as recommended by the Beaumont Committee, that the Captain of a representative team should be selected purely on merit. Caste, creed or Social status should have no consideration in it. And the Manager should always be an Indian. If necessary the position should be advertised for one the most suitable man selected. Discipline should be rigidly, but sportingly, enforced at home, so that the question may never arise abroad.

## HIS MAJESTY'S CORONATION

### Madras Asked To Send Five Police Officers To Attend Ceremony

MADRAS, Nov. 20.

The Government of India have, in connection with the Coronation of His Majesty the King Edward VIII in London on May 12, 1937, suggested to the Local Government to send five police officers from this Presidency, to represent the force at the ceremony.

It is suggested that one Deputy Superintendent of Police, one Inspector, a Sub-Inspector, a Head Constable and a Constable be sent.

The Local Government have asked the Inspector-General of Police to recommend the personnel.—United Press

## COUNCIL OF STATE ELECTION RESULTS

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, November 20.

The "Gazette of the Government of India" notifies that the following have been declared elected to the Council of State: Mr. P. N. Sapru, (U. P. Southern Non-Mahomedan), Mr. Haji Muhammad Husain, (U. P. West Mahomedan), Mr. Mushir Hussain Kidwai, (U. P. East Mahomedan), Rai Bahadur Ramsarandas, (Punjab Non-Mahomedan), Mr. Chaudhri Ataulah Khan, (East-West Punjab Mahomedan), Mr. U. Aye, (Burma General), Sir Suleman Casum Mitha, (Bombay Presidency Mahomedan), Mr. R. H. Parker (Bombay Chamber), Mr.

## IMPORTANCE OF CALENDAR REFORM

### International League's Invitation

ALLAHABAD, November 20.

The Foreign Department of the All-India Congress Committee, issues the following to the press:—The International Fixed Calendar League of 1, Regent Street, London, is carrying on an international movement for the reform of Calendars now in use all over the world.

The main defects pointed out in present calendars are: an unequal length of months and the facts that the months do not contain the whole number of weeks and that the days of the week shift each year to different dates. It is also pointed out that in the case of India the use of 17 different calendars, however, confuses the problem. Their plea is that a calendar uniformly used all over the world, which will also be scientific, is necessary for the interest of human welfare. One of their suggestions is that, each should have 13 months and each month 4 weeks and each week 7 days.

In this manner a Sunday for example will always be the 1st, 8th, 15th and 22nd dates of the month and so on. Anyone interested in calendar reform is welcome to correspond with the League.—United Press

C. G. Arthur, (Bengal Chamber). Whereas no person has been duly nominated as a candidate for election, the Burma Chamber of Commerce Constituency under the electoral rules, it has been called upon to elect a member before 23rd December.

## DEVELOPING COLD STORAGE

### Defence Department Plans For Erection Of Depots

NEW DELHI, November 20.

The erection of a centralised modern military abattoir and of cold storage depots in all military stations in Baluchistan, Waziristan, Kohat, Peshawar, Rawalpindi and Lahore with the help of subsidy is under the active contemplation of the Defence Department of Government of India, who are anxious to get supplies of their food requirements both in peace and war from India. Side by side the Defence Department is also engaged in taking steps for arranging refrigerated transport which offers a different technical problem.

To encourage the development of cold storage, the Defence Department will pay for its maximum requirements in the belief that commercial use will be made of those depots and an early refund of the bulk of the subsidy will be possible by the concerns. As regards cold store transport before deciding on a type, which will meet army and commercial requirements, certain selected systems will be tried out in the Summer of 1937. In this matter also as in cold storage, the Defence Department will subsidise transport up to its war requirements.

With a view to overcome all these disadvantages the Commander-in-Chief instituted an enquiry into the possibility of developing cold storage and refrigerated transport in this country. Mr. Lawry Price, an expert in cold storage was brought from England who investigated the

## INTER-UNIVERSITY CRICKET TOURNEY

### Wadia To Skipper Bombay Team In Second Round's First Match

The Selection Committee appointed by the University Board of Sports to select the team to represent the Bombay University in the Inter-University Cricket Championship have selected the following to play the first match in the Second round of the fixtures in the South Zone:—

J. H. Wadia (St. Xavier's), Captain.  
M. G. Nageshkar, (Law College, Kolhapur).  
B. B. Mullick, (S. P. College, Poona).  
M. K. Patwardhan, (Fergusson, Poona).  
H. N. Adhyaru, (Samaldas College, Bhavnagar).  
Khot, (Willingdon, Sangli).  
K. M. Rangnekar, (Rangnekar, Ahmedabad).  
M. S. Nayak, (St. Xavier's).  
R. M. Patel, (Gujarat College, Ahmedabad).  
J. K. Irani, (D. J. Sind College, Karachi).  
H. P. Printer, (Elphinstone).

### RESERVES

I. P. Uttam Singh, (D. J. Sind College, Karachi).  
S. W. Sohoni, (Wadia College, Poona).  
P. V. Gunde, (Fergusson, Poona).

whole matter and submitted a report last cold weather, in which he recommended that the Defence Department could grant subsidies for setting up cold storage depots, which had possibilities of developing on commercial lines in India where agricultural resources were vast and market were big.—United Press.

# NEW YORK COTTON 7 POINTS UP Gold Quiet But Silver And Wheat Strong

BOMBAY, Nov 21

On Saturday cross rates ruled quiet.

**NEW YORK COTTON FIRM**

New York cotton opened easy but prices advanced thereafter on trade buying. The closing tone was firm.

**SILVER STRONG**

London gold was quiet but silver was strong

**ADVANCE IN WHEAT**

Wheat prices advanced on good buying support. Jute and Rubber were steady.

**LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSED**

The London Stock Exchange was closed.

**COTTON****LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES**

MARCH 1937.

| New York, Nov 21 |       |
|------------------|-------|
| Previous closing | 11.64 |
| To-day's opening | 11.62 |
| Difference       | -.02  |
| To-day's closing | 11.71 |
| Difference       | +.07  |

**LIVERPOOL COTTON**

MARCH 1937.

| Liverpool, Nov 21 |      |
|-------------------|------|
| Previous closing  | 6.49 |
| To-day's opening  | 6.49 |
| Difference        | nil  |
| To-day's closing  | 6.49 |
| Difference        | nil  |

BROACH EXPECTATION  
April-May Rs. 230**N. Y. COTTON MARKET**

New York cotton showed somewhat easier tendency on lower outside cables and indications of increased acreage figures for the next year but sporadic buying activity readily took up December liquidation. However the underlying sentiment remained cheerful.

Trading in March commenced at 11.62 i.e. 2 points lower than previous closing. Prices declined on lower Liverpool cables and December liquidation which was however partly taken up by trade buying while some hedge selling also appeared but subsequently prices steadily recovered on increased trade buying and covering with March rising to 11.68 while further general buying brought March quotation at close to 11.71 i.e. 7 points up.

**NEW YORK COTTON**

The following were the opening ranges:—  
December (11.76/11.75) 11.72/11.72  
January (11.64/11.64) 11.62/11.61  
March (11.62/11.62) 11.62/11.62

**LIVERPOOL COTTON**

The following were the rates at 12.15 p.m.:—  
American December (6.54) 6.52  
American January (6.53) 6.50  
Egyptian November (11.24) 11.22  
Egyptian January (10.55) 10.53

**BROACH COTTON**

The market was closed at night

**LONDON MARKETS**

The rates at 3.30 p.m. were as follows:—

**METALS**

Tin £232 3/4 buyers £233 sellers.  
Steady closed  
Lead £22 3/4 buyers £22 7/8 sellers.  
Strong closed  
Electrolytic Copper (£19 1/16 to £19 1/8) closed  
Glasgow Iron (£78) closed

**LINSEED**

Castorseed Bombay November December (£13 13/16 sellers) £13 13/16 sellers  
Landed Calcutta November December (£13 5/8 sellers) £13 5/8 sellers  
Linseed La Plata November (£11 5/16 sellers) £11 5/16 sellers  
Groundnuts Coromandal November (£11 7/8 sellers) £11 15/16 sellers

**TEA**

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2  
Indian Pekoe higher (1-1) 1-1  
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4  
Ceylon Pekoe higher 2-2 1/2

**EXCHANGES****LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE****Latest Quotations****T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON**

| New York, Nov 21                         |           |
|------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Previous closing                         | 4.89 3/32 |
| To-day's opening                         | 4.89 1/8  |
| To-day's latest                          | 4.89 1/8  |
| (At the time of New York cotton closing) |           |

**I. LONDON ON NEW YORK**

| London, Nov 21   |           |
|------------------|-----------|
| Previous closing | 4.89 1/16 |
| To-day's opening | 4.89 1/16 |
| To-day's closing | 4.89 1/16 |
| Difference       | nil       |

**FRANC RATE**

| London, Nov 21   |        |
|------------------|--------|
| Previous closing | 105.15 |
| To-day's opening | 105.15 |
| To-day's closing | 105.15 |
| Difference       | -.01   |

**LONDON EXCHANGES**

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.89 1/16 with a steady tendency and the rate was quite stationary no important movements having been recorded throughout. Franc opened at 105.15 and kept steady at the opening level in the absence of any important buying.

**SILVER CABLES**

The following cable information was received from London to night.  
"India bought and China sold. Market quietly steady."

**LONDON SILVER**

| London, Nov 21 |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| Last           | To-day's       |
| Price          | Price          |
| Spot           | 21d. 21 3/16d. |
| Forward        | 21d. 21 3/16d. |

**LONDON GOLD**

| London, Nov 21               |        |
|------------------------------|--------|
| Gold per fine ounce (£7-2-2) | £7-2-2 |

**DISCOUNTS**

| London, Nov 21                   |                     |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| 3 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) | 5/8                 |
| to 11/16 per cent                |                     |
| 4 months (6/8 to 11/16 per cent) | 5/8                 |
| to 11/16 per cent                |                     |
| 6 months (5/8 to 3/4 per cent)   | 5/8 to 3/4 per cent |

**JUTE**

New Crop November December (£18 3/4 buyers) £18 7/8 buyers  
Dunlop November (£22 1/4 sellers) £22 1/4 sellers  
Lightning November (£20 1/4 sellers) £20 1/4 sellers

**RUBBER**

Spot (8 11/16 paid and seller) 8 11/16 paid and buyer  
Forward January (8 5/8 paid and buyer) 8 11/16 paid and buyer

**BOMBAY BULLION****Latest Quotations**

| Bombay, Nov. 21       |         |
|-----------------------|---------|
| Silver ready          | 52 8 0  |
| Silver 1st settlement | 52 8 0  |
| Silver 2nd settlement | 52 11 0 |
| Gold ready            | 35 3 0  |
| Gold 1st settlement   | 35 2 0  |
| Gold 2nd settlement   | 35 2 0  |
| Sovereigns            | 22 4 6  |

There was no business at night

**LONDON MONEY MARKET****Easy Position Continued**

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Money Market: Despite continued easiness in the monetary position, the discount market obtained its quota of treasury bills at slightly better terms. This improvement although more or less seasonal was especially welcomed as a ray of sunshine brought clouds created by new 100 million Funding Loan threatening eventually to reduce the present volume of treasury bills in the circulating market.

Wall Street was steady. Trading was cautious.

**KARACHI MARKET REPORT**

Karachi, Nov 21

| To-day's closing quotations: |        |
|------------------------------|--------|
| Cotton Sind January          | 19 4 9 |
| March                        | 15 3 0 |
| Punjab January               | 17 6 0 |
| March                        | 17 6 6 |
| American January             | 23 5 9 |
| March                        | 23 6 3 |

Tone strong. Speculators buying.  
Wheat January 29 5 8  
July 26 15 3  
November 23 12 9  
December 23 13 9

Tone strong. Speculators buying  
Toria February 37 8 3  
November 38 9 3  
December 38 13 3  
Gram January 21 9 9  
July 21 6 6  
November 20 15 0  
December 21 2 0  
Cottonseeds January 17 1 0  
March 17 5 0

**CROSS RATES**

| London, Nov 21                           |  |
|------------------------------------------|--|
| London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8       |  |
| Paris on Bombay (7-38) 7-38              |  |
| New York on Bombay (36-96) 36-96         |  |
| Berlin on Bombay (0-91 3/4) 0-91 3/4     |  |
| London on Milan (92-54) 92-54            |  |
| London on Shanghai (1-2 17/32) 1-2 17/32 |  |
| London on Kobe (1-2 1/32) 1-2 1/32       |  |

**CHICAGO WHEAT**

Chicago, Nov 21

Chicago wheat opened steady with December at 1.17 1/4. Prices advanced on scattered buying and some public participation influenced by better outside cables.

**LIVERPOOL WHEAT**

Liverpool, Nov 21

Liverpool wheat opened steady with December at 96 1/4, March 93 1/8 and May 92 7/8. The market was fair, active on scattered buying and some covering influenced by better outside cables but the general enquiry was slow.

**WHEAT AND LINSEED****Closing Quotations**

| Bombay, Nov 21            |         |
|---------------------------|---------|
| Wheat January 1937        | Re 5 p. |
| Wheat May 1937            | 5 5 6   |
| Linseed May 1937          | 5 3 9   |
| Wheat and Linseed steady. | 7 4 9   |

**WOOL SALES**

London, Nov 21

There was strong competition. Bulk was purchased by hometrade, continental and Russia. Prices were 5 per cent higher than opening ones.  
Greasy lower (0-8 1/2) 0-8  
Greasy higher (1-11) 1-11  
Scoured lower (1-2) 1-2  
Scoured higher (2-8) 2-8

**LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE**

The Stock Exchange was closed today.

**NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE**

New York, Nov 21

The following were the opening rates:—  
General Motor (dol 71 7/8) dol 71 1/8  
Anaconda Copper (dol 50) dol 50 3/4  
U. S. Steel Common (dol 73 7/8) dol 74  
U. S. Steel Preference (dol 130 1/8) unquoted

**JUTE SHARES SLIGHTLY EASY****Coals Firm But Teas Uninteresting**

CALCUTTA, Nov 21

Jutes opened firm but closed slightly easier and a large volume of business was put through. Coals continued to rule firm and moderate turnover took place. Teas were not much interested. In miscellaneous Indian coppers, Burma Corporation and Consolidated Tins were wanted at better prices while Iron and Steels were slightly easier. Government securities were steady but with very few business passing. Following were the closing quotations:—

Banks: Central Bank 35/8  
Cottons: Gokak Mills 207/8  
Coals: Bengal 316, Burrakur 15/12, Hurraladhi 13/12, New Manbhoom 56, Sendra 12/14, South Karanpura 7/4, Union 16/4, Bokaro and Ramgar 14/8, East Indian 17/8, Katras Jheriah 21/10, small lot, Mundulpore 8/4, Talcher 2/7.  
Jutes: Alliance 231/8, Adamjee 13, Auckland 200, Agarpura 22/12, Birla 19/7, Albion 226, Anglo India 415/8, Bally 205/8, Bally pref 141, Budge Budge 265, Barnagore 153, Caledonian 331/8, Champdany 174, Dalhousie 330, Empire 32/8, small lots, Ganges 235, Hukumohand 10, 14, Howrah 82/15, India 249, Kankarrah 437/8, Kamarhatti 536, Kinnison 628/8, Lansdowne 169, Magna 31/8, National 25/8, Nuddea 30, Northbrook 45/4, Orient 186 small lot, Union 433/8, Benviot 197, Craig 1/8, Delta 367 small lot, Fort William 271/8, small lot, Gonorepore 638/8, small lot, Naitati 376, Presidency 4/8.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 9/14, Consolidated Tin 8, Indian Copper Corporation 3/13, Tavoy Tin 4/8, Bengal Potteries 5/8, Frank Rose 6/4, Rawalpindi Electric 27, Bengal Iron 8/6, Burn and Co ord 266, Marasalla 3/3, Britannia Building and Iron 9/6, Indian Iron and Steel 18/2, small lot, Hindustan Insurance 74 small odd lot, Mahabir Insurance 2/5, Associated Hotel pref 101, Associated Hotel pref 7/8, Calcutta Safe Deposit 1/12 premium, Indian Cables 12/1, Indian Rubber Manufacturing 17/2, British Burma Petroleum 3, British Ceylon Corporation 7/4, Bengal Paper ord 106, India Paper Paper 107, Mysore Paper 3/4 premium, Mathurapur Zemindary 1/4, Midnapore Zemindary 30/8, Bengal Assam Steamship ord 251/8, India General Navigation ord 106, Port Shipping 16/12.  
Sugars: Baland 14/2, Cawnpore 34/4, Champaran 23/8, Raza 16/8 cum div, Rydak Tea 32/8.  
Debitures: Three and quarter of cent Rangoon Municipal 100/8 A. P.

**WALL-STREET MARKET**

New York, Nov 20

Messrs. Batilvala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

| 1936                                                                                                                                                     |        |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Amer. Power and Light Com.                                                                                                                               | 11     |
| Electric Power and Light                                                                                                                                 | 19     |
| Electric Bond Common                                                                                                                                     | 30     |
| United Power and Light                                                                                                                                   | 6      |
| American Tel. and Tel.                                                                                                                                   | 183    |
| Western Union Tel.                                                                                                                                       | 43     |
| New York Central Rly                                                                                                                                     | 11     |
| Southern Pacific Rly.                                                                                                                                    | 131    |
| Union Pacific Rly.                                                                                                                                       | 23     |
| Republican Steel                                                                                                                                         | 50     |
| Thompson Product                                                                                                                                         | 70     |
| Bethlehem Steel                                                                                                                                          | 73 3/4 |
| United States Steel                                                                                                                                      | 83     |
| Youngtown Sheet                                                                                                                                          | 50     |
| Anaconda Copper Mining                                                                                                                                   | 63     |
| Int Nickel of Canada                                                                                                                                     | 24     |
| Ford Motors of Canada A                                                                                                                                  | 70 3/4 |
| General Motors X11                                                                                                                                       | 12     |
| Packard Motor                                                                                                                                            | 40 1/8 |
| General Electric                                                                                                                                         | 22     |
| Kelvinator                                                                                                                                               | 43     |
| Westinghouse Airbrake                                                                                                                                    | 33     |
| American Radiator                                                                                                                                        | 63 1/2 |
| St. Oil of N. J.                                                                                                                                         | 15 1/4 |
| Socony Oil                                                                                                                                               | 100    |
| Amer. Tobacco B                                                                                                                                          | 26     |
| National Dairy                                                                                                                                           | 41     |
| National City Bank                                                                                                                                       | 16     |
| Amer. Car Foundry                                                                                                                                        | 17     |
| Electric P and Light 7 p.c. Pfd                                                                                                                          | 14     |
| Market reacting expect further irregular course. Am. P. and L. 5 per cent Pfd paid quarterly dot 1 1/4 ex dividend. Car loadings for the week up 150000. |        |

**Bombay Metals**

Bombay, Nov 21

| London Market.           |              |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| Standard Copper Cash     |              |
| (Buyers)                 |              |
| Standard Copper 3 months | £14-10-0     |
| Electrolytic copper      | £14-12-6     |
| New York                 |              |
| Blue Eagle               | 10 cents     |
| Non-Blue Eagle           | 10 7/8 cents |
| Bombay Market:—          |              |
| Yellow Metal Sheets      | Rs. 35-4-0   |
| Copper Sheets            | Rs. 45-4-0   |
| Tone:—Very steady        |              |



**GOVERNMENT  
SECURITIES**

|                               |          |
|-------------------------------|----------|
| Nov-Dec. paid                 | £12/15/0 |
| Castorseed Bonobuy Hull C. I. |          |
| F. Nov-Dec sellers            | £12/10/0 |

# Beware Of Talk Of Rupee Devaluation

## Device Of Bulls To Unload Unwieldy Holdings

Sir Osborne Smith's Resignation Due To Reasons Which Government Keeps Secret

(By "Chronicle" Correspondent.)

All City Markets are under the influence of rumours of the devaluation of our Rupee.

Since the resignation of Sir Osborne Smith, Bulls have been spreading all sorts of rumours to attract outside buyers, so that they may unload their holdings of commodities and shares.

On making enquiry in reliable quarters, I find that there is no truth in the so-called difference of opinion between the Finance Member to the Government of India and the ex-Governor of the Reserve Bank.

The reasons behind the resignation are quite different and are kept secret.

### No Prospect Of Change

Persistent demand for devaluation of rupee by Indian Commercial institutions are turned down by the Government, and there is no prospect of any change in the present ratio of 18d.

The devaluation of currency naturally stimulates export trade in manufactured goods and decreases unemployment, but India is not an exporter of manufactured goods.

India is exporting raw materials and devaluation can raise prices of raw materials, but prices of raw materials have an international aspect, and no single country can keep prices up.

### Imports Will Fall

Imports will fall, in case of devaluation and India's foreign trades will fall off as the general public will not be able to buy foreign manufactured goods at higher prices.

The rupee being linked with sterling stands depreciated to the same extent of sterling, but the artificial ratio of 18d. has lowered prices of Indian raw materials to the extent of 12½ per cent.

### Agriculturists Ruined

Thus every eighth year India is

forced to export all materials free of any cost. This has ruined the economic condition of our agriculturists, and as a result of this ruin they have been forced to part with their holdings of gold ornaments, which are known as "distress Gold."

These exports of gold have saved the country from ruin, as the economic and financial structure would otherwise have collapsed long ago.

It has also enabled Great Britain to secure large quantities of gold and keep up the stability of the paper pound.

### Living On Capital.

India is living mostly on capital and so far our exports of gold have amounted to about 287 crores.

It will be seen that the Government will not invite difficulties for themselves and give relief to agriculturists. But local Bulls are spreading rumours of devaluation of the rupee with a view to attract outsiders to buy their holdings.

Thus it will be better if the public realises the true state and becomes careful.

## EGYPTIAN PARLIAMENT OPENS

### Satisfaction At Treaty: Move To Abolish Capitulations

CAIRO, Nov. 21.

Satisfaction at the signing of the Anglo-Egyptian treaty "after 5 long years of incessant struggle" is the keynote of the speech from the throne, opening Parliament this morning. The ceremony was led by the Council of Regents and took place with traditional splendour. The speech stated it was proposed to take immediately necessary measures for the entry of Egypt into the League for convocation of the Conference of capitulatory powers with a view to rapid abolition of Capitulations and for the establishment of transport regime for mixed jurisdiction and for fixing the transition period.

### "INDEPENDENCE NEARER AND DEARER"

BAREILLY, Nov. 21.

Babu Purushottamdas Tandon unfurled the National Flag at the grounds of the United Provinces Political Conference this morning before a large number of Congressmen and women.

Mr Tandon exhorted the Congress to uphold the dignity and sanctity of the flag and maintain the high ideal associated with it. "Independence, he said, "is nearer and dearer than life."—United Press.



Sir Md. Habibullah, Ex-Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council and Ex-Dewan of Bombay, has now settled down in Bombay on retirement from public service.

## Calcutta University And Military Science

CALCUTTA, Nov. 21.

The Government of Bengal, it is understood, have accepted the recommendation of the Calcutta University to introduce military science in its course of studies.—A. P.

# Choice Of Congress President

## "Rajaji" Remains Adamant To All Appeals

Method Of Election In Future To Follow System In America For Electing President

For the first time in the History of the Indian National Congress, the President of that body will be elected on the most democratic lines, this year.

Though most of the amendments to the Congress Constitution, approved by the Bombay Congress two years ago, have almost been undone, the amendment regarding the election of the Congress President still remains and is likely to continue to be on the Congress Statute Book.

The election of the Congress President, from this year onwards, will be on the same lines as the election of the President of the United States of America. All these years the system followed was altogether different and did not represent the real majority view.

### Individual Votes

The system followed so far was that the Congress Presidential Candidate who got the majority of the Provincial Congress Committees (there are 21 of them all over the Country) got elected automatically. From now on, the delegates to the particular Congress in question will vote for the President and their individual votes will be counted, and the candidate who gets the majority of votes gets elected.

While anyone getting the majority of provinces voting for him could be declared elected according to the old system, the A. I. C. C. will not declare the election of the President by merely looking to how many Provinces have voted for a particular candidate by a majority but will take into consideration the number of votes cast for each candidate from each of the 21 provinces.

Hence it will be found that though the major number of provinces have voted for a particular candidate, his rival might get elected on the number of votes cast for him.

The system followed so far was that the Congress High Command met in September of the year and gave a whip to the country as to who should be elected, while from now onwards, any ten delegates can propose a name and votes taken on the number of candidates in the field.

### Five Names Proposed

The final day for the nominations for the Faizpur Congress Presidential Gadi was Friday and so far as could be ascertained, five names have been proposed and they are, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Sjt. Rajagopalachariar, Sjt. Subash Bose and Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya.

In this connection it is interesting to note that since the last A.I.C.C. meeting in Bombay a good deal has been said both by leaders and the Press as to who should be the President of the Faizpur Congress.

The suggestions started with the resignation of Sjt. C. Rajagopalachariar from the membership of the Congress Working Committee, as it had been understood that he would be the Congress leader to succeed Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, especially in view of the predominant part that Congress was going to take in Parliamentary activities in the country during the next few days. It is gathered that since then, Congress leaders, like Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Rajendra Prasad, Bhulabhai Desai and others have been trying to persuade "Rajaji" to accept the Congress "Crown" and he has consistently refused to do. He has been adamant. Even after his nomination was sent in by ten delegates from some place in the South he said that he had not changed his views.

Consultations With Gandhiji With a view to arrive at some



Sardar Vallabhbhai

definite understanding as to who should wear the Crown, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Babu Rajendra Prasad got together at Wardha, where they held consultations with Mahatma Gandhi and Seth Jammalal Bajaj.

Enquiries made go to show that the idea was to persuade Babu Rajendra Prasad to accept the Presidency at Faizpur, in view of the adamant attitude of Sjt. Rajagopalachariar. It appears that Rajen Babu expressed his inability to accept the position on account of his ill-health which would be put into greater strain.

In view of the refusal of Rajen Babu and the adamant attitude of "Rajaji" the leaders had before them only three names those of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai.

In the meantime, it appears that Gandhiji himself has written to "Rajaji" to reconsider his position and accept the Presidential Gadi.

## DOHAD DELEGATES FOR FAIZPUR

(From Our Correspondent.)

DOHAD, Nov. 20.

There were about 20 candidates for seven seats of delegates to the Faizpur Congress session and local Congressmen were keenly canvassing votes. But owing to the compromise arrived at between the candidates thirteen withdrew their candidature and the following have been declared duly elected:—

Messrs. Laxmidas Shri Kant, Kamalashanka Pandya, Ramnath Sheth, Ishwarlal Vaidya, Chhotalal Desai, Navaikshore Parikh and Maganlal Gopaldas from Jhalod.

Six of the seven delegates have sent a message by wire to re-elect Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as the Congress President for Faizpur Congress.



# **SUNDAY EDITION**

OF

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# Sport From All Quarters

## World's Fastest Bowler In India

### UNIVERSITY CROSS COUNTRY RACE

#### Khalsa College Of Lahore Wins Trophy

Hard running, through mud and mire, fields and ditches, bushes and ferns, was witnessed recently when the annual Cross Country Race of the Punjab University, run over a distance of about six miles, was held. 47 competitors, representing twelve Colleges (six mofussil and six local), joined the race which was won by the Khalsa College, Amritsar, with 41 points to their credit.

Abdul Rahman, the Varsity champion, dropped out at the last moment for which the Khalsa College who got 28 points and the second place, had to suffer. The third place was won by the Dyal Singh College, Lahore with 22 points.

Kehr Singh, of the Khalsa College, Amritsar who was the first man home, covered the distance in 39 minutes 50 seconds. About 100 yards divided him and the second man, Inayat Ullah of the Islamia College. The Khalsa College got the third place through Jagdish Singh who was closely followed by Gurdial Singh of the Dyal Singh College. In all 24 competitors finished within time of seven minutes after the first man reached the post.

The winning team was:

Khalsa College, Amritsar (Kehr Singh, Jagdish Singh, Kirpal Singh and Sardara Singh).

The runners up were:

Islamia College, Lahore (Inayat, Qazim and Sadia).

### WOMEN'S BILLIARDS CHAMPIONSHIP

Miss V. Seals (Firbeck, York), the holder, will defend her title in the women's amateur championship, in London on November 24. The other entries are:—

Mrs. Pattullo (London), Miss J. G. G. Phillips (Worthing), Mrs. A. Cohen (London), Mrs. G. Saunders (London), Mrs. E. G. Holman (London), Miss G. Burton (London), Miss Ballantine (Eournemouth), Mrs. C. Dalls (Bournemouth), Mrs. Kirby (Bournemouth), and Mrs. E. Moreland-Smith (Bournemouth).

### HOCKEY IN AMERICA

Miss Dickinson, scored seven goals for England, who beat Ecuador 10-0 in the women's international tournament in Philadelphia. England are now the only unbeaten team. The other goals were scored by Miss Goodman (2) and Miss Marriott.

### FILM STAR POLO TEAM

Hollywood film stars, including Jack Holt, Hoot Gibson, 'Big Boy' Williams, Tim Holt, 'Snowy' Baker and possibly Spencer Tracy are visiting Australia, next year, as a polo team, to play a number of matches and to make film, 'Black Patrol'. They will meet teams in Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane, says Austral News.

## Harold Larwood To Coach Cricketers For Three And Half Months

### Japan Throws Challenge Over India In Hockey In 1940

NEW DELHI. (By Mail). Mr. A. S. DeMello, Honorary Secretary, Cricket Club of India, in a broadcast talk on last Friday night on the "Month in Sport" said:

Mr. Harold Larwood, the world's fastest bowler, will be in India in less than a fortnight and for three and half months he will be available for coaching. Originally the proposal for importing coaches was made by the Board of Control for Cricket in India, and at that time "Patsy" Hendren was available but in the absence of a definite offer, Hendren took up another appointment and Nichols of Essex to whom an offer was to have been made. Bringing Larwood out was only possible owing to the prompt action of that great sportsman. His Highness the Maharajahdhiraj of Patiala who has consented to accept the responsibility. Larwood's programme in India has not yet been fixed but I think he will spend most of his time in Northern India and perhaps play for the Europeans in the Bombay Quadrangular if he is permitted to do so.

So much has been said and written about leg-theory and body-line that it would be futile to recount the incidents which made Larwood a world figure yet I would like to quote that great Australian cricketer journalist—Arthur Malley, who says:

#### VERITABLE TERROR.

"I cannot remember a more dominating factor in any series of Tests than Larwood's bowling. His influence on Australian batsmen seemed to make them do strange things. This unassuming and quiet fellow was a veritable terror to Woodful and Company."

Of what happened later to make the 'body-line' question practically a national concern in England, you all know. We in India, will now have the good fortune to see one of the greatest cricketers of the world and view with interest his methods of placing the leg field, and his amazing pace and accuracy.

The coming of Larwood may, I sincerely hope, be the forerunner of other such events which may aid the improvement of cricket.

It is unfortunate that an invitation cannot be extended to the Nott's wicket-keeper—Lilley, since no provision has been made as yet by the Board and no individual Association can shoulder the burden of added expense. We have not many top grade wicket-keepers in India and if at a future date Lilley, who is also a good batsman, is available, I trust, his services will be utilised.

Speaking of cricket coaches, I am glad to see that the Madras player—Uttappa—has been engaged by the Maharaja's College as a coach. Uttappa, you will recollect, played in Delhi in the

final of the Ranji Championship last March.

#### KEEN SPORTSMEN IN MADRAS.

Sportsmen in Madras have been more enterprising than those of other provinces in the matter of providing a pavilion and stadium. Mainly due to the efforts of their sporting Mayor, Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan, a Committee was set up last May and now the plans for a pavilion and stadium are taking practical shape. The Committee will maintain a first class pitch and construct an up-to-date pavilion and also a stadium to accommodate 100,000 people. The site selected is in the heart of the city and is approached by all means of transport. Already the laying out of the ground and sowing of grass are being carried on by the grass expert to the Madras Government. It is anticipated that the scheme will receive an annual grant of Rs. 15,000 from the Corporation. Before leaving down his office on 21st October, the Mayor laid the foundation stone of the pavilion.

A friend from Hyderabad (Deccan) writes to say that the stadium scheme there has been shelved for the time being but that another

(Continued on page 47)

### BERLIN'S OLYMPIC STADIUM TO BE ENLARGED

The vast Olympic Stadium in Berlin which already holds 100,000 spectators is to be enlarged to accommodate a further 20,000. The increase will be made possible by transforming the whole of the upper circle of seats into standing room, and the alteration is expected to be completed next year. From May 1, 1937, the whole Reich Sport Field will be open to the public for sport and recreation. Already the swimming baths and gymnasia are in daily use. The remainder of the Reich Sport Field is open only for inspection at present on payment of a small fee. Every Sunday between 20.00 and 30.00 people pay their few pennings to make a tour of this national sports centre. The resulting revenue pays the wages of the 250 workmen employed in tending the grass and paths and goes a long way towards the expenses of upkeep of the whole Reich Sport Field.

### BERLIN TO HAVE CHILDREN'S PLAYROOM

A playroom for children of varying ages has been opened in Berlin. Here they may play at "railways", build castles with bricks, or find partners for a game of halma, chess or Mahjong. Only children who would otherwise have little opportunity for finding playmates of their own age learn to play in congenial surroundings. The child psychologists are warmly supporting the project, and busy parents find it a great boon.

## Baron Okura Tells Of Tokyo's Plans To Entertain 1,00,000 At Olympics In 1940

Japan hopes to entertain 1,00,000 foreign visitors at the 1940 Olympic Games in Tokyo in the traditional Japanese manner. It was disclosed by Baron Kimitiro Okura, a member of the Japanese Olympics Committee, who arrived in America from Europe recently on the Cunard-White Star liner "Queen Mary."

On his trip across the Atlantic, Baron Okura, one of the leading industrialists of Japan, discussed the plans for the Olympic Games in Tokyo with his fellow-passenger, Count Suoyesima, chairman of the Japanese Olympics Committee.

As far as practicable the visitors will be invited to use typical Japanese hotels, explained Baron Okura who, as chairman of the Imperial Hotel of Tokyo, presides over one of the finest hotels in the world.

"The plans we are to make for the Olympic Games," he added, "involve not only the Olympic Games. They are going to be developed beyond the Japanese sports side and will involve the Japanese colour in receiving visitors."

"We hope our visitors will sleep in Japanese beds," he continued, explaining that the beds were spread upon the floor and that there were no mattresses of springs. With a twinkle in his eye he went on:

"They first night they are happy. The second night they are not

quite so hard, and the third night they are conducive to sound sleep. "They hope that the many people coming will enjoy their sojourn on the opposite side of the world—such a long way from America and Europe."

Baron Okura said that no site for the Olympics stadium at Tokyo had been selected. He explained that due to lower priced labour the cost of the Olympic preparations to the Japanese would be much less than the recent Olympics in Berlin cost the Germans.

While in Europe Baron Okura visited Senator Marconi aboard his yacht, "Electra," at Santa Margherita. Baron Okura said that Marconi would announce within a year an invention which enables radio to overcome atmospheric conditions.

Baron Okura said he believed there would not be another European war within five years.

Baron Okura declared that baseball had become such a "craze" in Japan that every grade school had its baseball teams.



# World's Fastest Bowler In India

(Continued from page 46)

effort will be made by the local sportsmen to approach the Nizam's Government for sanction.

I might here mention that the magnificent ground of the Cricket Club of India in Bombay, under the expert management of Frank Tarrant, is now fully sown with grass and the construction of the main pavilion has commenced. By this time next year the finest pavilion and stadium in the East will be available to sportsmen.

It was unfortunate that the tour of H. H. the Jam Sahab's Cricket Team to New Zealand had to be cancelled. The New Zealander has a soft corner for the Indian sportsman since our Hockey Team went there and the Jam Sahab with Duleep in his team would have won their hearts easily.

## HOCKEY TEAM FOR NEW ZEALAND.

I see Dhyan Chand is taking a private hockey team to New Zealand next April. It will not be difficult to obtain the permission of the Indian Hockey Federation since the New Zealand authorities have guaranteed all expenses but what I fear is that the best players may not be available for this tour. That may be a blessing in disguise for it will give some of the younger players a chance in a tour which has no competitive value.

While on the subject of hockey, I cannot help referring to a Press interview in which the Assistant Manager of the Olympic Team gave in Madras on their return. He mentioned that the allowance of each player was ten shillings per week—which is rarely a rupee per day. What difficulties have to be experienced by those who carry India's banner can be judged by this one instance and I feel sure that in future tours the generosity of sportsmen in India will make it possible for the team to fight for honours in greater comfort than they have hitherto done.

## CHALLENGE FROM JAPAN.

The challenge from Japan in 1940 will be a serious menace to our hockey laurels for the Japanese is most assiduous in any competition and has the support of the entire nation. We must not anticipate too easy a time and be well prepared.

Before I turn to other sport, I would like to return to cricket and tell you how Australia is building her future teams. Following its usual policy, the Australian Cricket Board of Control intends to give promising youngsters a chance to gain big match experience and fight for places in the Test Teams. The Board has instructed the selectors that not more than six of the eleven players chosen for the Australian Eleven against the M.C.C. at Sydney on November 20 to 24, shall have had the Test Match experience. All players selected will receive an allowance of £15, with an additional daily sum of 25 shillings for those from States other than New South Wales.

E. A. O'Dwyer, attended the Queensland versus New South Wales match at Brisbane on October 30. O'Dwyer, W. J. Johnson and Don Bradman will watch the Australian Eleven versus M.C.C. at Sydney and Johnson will be present at the Queensland versus M.C.C. on November 27. If only our well-known cricketers would find the time and have the inclination to watch at least some of the University fixtures, we might lay our hands on potential talent much sooner than we could do otherwise.

You will be interested to know that in Australia, the bulk of primary education is controlled by

the Education Department of the State or privately. The Association of sport. The older boys attending secondary schools are well catered for in cricket whether the schools are controlled by the State or privately. The Association keeps a keen eye on this training ground for its future representative players. For instance, the late Archie Jackson played cricket for his State School in Balmain District of Sydney and by reason of his success in combined matches, was chosen to play with the District Club at the age of 15 and with his State at 16 or 17. He represented Australia at 19, and scored a century in his first Test Match.

## MANY RISING CRICKETERS.

Before the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament is played in Bombay next Christmas, trial matches have already begun and one feels glad to see a number of young players being tried out. The Hindus and Muslims are fortunate in being able to draw their teams from the whole of India, while the Parsis depend mostly upon local players among whom are a few new comers. The Europeans, of course, are at a disadvantage since their best men cannot usually get away from work for ten days at a stretch but this year, it is hoped they will have strong combination since the matches are being played practically during the Christmas week-end with Larwood and also two Australians to assist him—they may spring a surprise. The report that the proposed

from competitive standard of other nations.

## INDIA'S No. 1 TENNIS PLAYER.

It is gratifying to see that the Punjab youth, S. L. R. Swahney, is India's No. 1. In succession to E. V. Bobb, Swahney earned this position by virtue of his brilliant performances in the past season, when he was Punjab's No. 1. The selectors must have found a little difficulty in allotting the second place to Soha Lal for Ghaus Mohamed was keen rival for that place. Bobb's defeat at the hands of Blake at Bombay and Karachi weighed against him to the fifth place.

## INTERNATIONAL CONTEST.

The President of the All-India Lawn Tennis Association, the Yuvraj of Pithapuram has offered to present a trophy for an international contest in Mixed Doubles. The offer is a gesture of his interest in the game and I am sure the tennis playing nations of the world will support this proposal and thus enable the International Lawn Tennis Association to accept a permanent tribute from India. It is proposed that the championship for the "Pithapuram Cup" will be contested along Davis Cup lines by holding the competition at a fixed place where leading players of the world both men and women, are likely to assemble. Our only regret is that India will not be the scene of a contest for many years to come.

Carlton Hotel in Lucknow is to be the scene of an interesting meeting on November 28 when tennis enthusiasts and many

have a tennis pavilion is most encouraging. While I appreciate the venture, I would like to add that better arrangements for permanent seating accommodation is a great necessity, particularly at centres where open championships are played. A centre court after the style of Wimbledon is in the scheme of the Cricket Club of India at Bombay. There will be a dozen or more grass and hard courts and the permanent stands around the centre court will accommodate about 4,000 spectators. The dressing rooms below will be of modern design.

The controversy over the administration of Football grows deeper. It seems a futile tug of war between the Indian Football Association, Calcutta and the All-India body. If the recent voluminous correspondence published is any index of the steps towards a settlement, I fear, that day is far off. The view of a number of institutions affiliated to the All-India Association have been published and these would indicate definite support for that body. The conflict raging at the moment is hardly in the interest of the game and the sooner all football is controlled by one central body the better for all concerned.

## POOR RESPONSE FROM DELHI.

The poor response to the proposal of Delhi for a Women's Hockey Tournament on inter-provincial basis is rather unfortunate. While it is true that provincial associations have not been formed in many places, and it is difficult to secure sufficient support to send a



Delegates of Sangli State Women's Conference on a visit to Dr. Mrs. Thatté's Maternity Hospital and Nursing Home, Sangli. The Hospital is being conducted by Dr. Mrs. Manoramabai Thatté, L.C.P.S., (Bom.) L.M., (Rotunda), daughter of the late Mr. G. K. Devadhar.

visit of an Indian Tennis Team to Australia has been cancelled came as a surprise for I had gathered from a previous report that a substantial portion of the expenses of the Indian Team had been guaranteed, which now appears to be wrong. Was the offer withdrawn or did we misunderstand the terms of the invitation from Australia?

While the cancellation of the tour is a disappointment, the announcement that a team is to be sent to Europe with a view to preparing several players to be coaches is most gratifying. From year to year, our ranking lists have been published but those who have any knowledge of tennis standard in other countries have ceased to express any enthusiasm or even an opinion, knowing full well how far removed the best Indian tennis players to-day are

leading players are expected to discuss the possibilities of forming an All-India Lawn Tennis Club with its headquarters at New Delhi. The meeting is convened by Messrs. D. N. Kapoor and Raj Narain who have sent out a large number of invitations. A similar proposal to form a hockey club was made in 1932 after the Olympic Team returned from Los Angeles. The members of the team were to be the prime movers but the scheme was dropped as suddenly as it was formed. This, however, must not be a discouragement to tennis enthusiasts who view the new proposal with interest. There is room for a lot of constructive work in tennis and the Tennis Club will have ample scope of work.

## TENNIS PAVILION AT ALLAHABAD.

The news that Allahabad is to

team to Delhi, women's hockey is growing apace and where there is no representative association, private individuals might take the responsibility of sponsoring the visit and thereby assist in establishing an association in their area.

The organisation of sport for women has been neglected for years. Beginning with hockey, we might devote some of our enthusiasm to assist in the formation of sporting bodies for women.

The newly formed Delhi Olympic Association are to be congratulated on their efforts to organise an athletic meeting. More commendable is their venture to provide track items for women and I sincerely hope there will be many entries for these events even though the performances in the first year are not records.—A. P.

# CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

First of all I have to offer my sincere apologies to all Hindu Sisters and Brothers whom my Happy Diwali and New Year Greetings could not reach in time. I wrote a letter from Hyderabad (Sind) to appear in the last week's Corner, but somehow it did not reach the press in time for publication. So, well, I can convey these greetings to you even now perhaps, doesn't matter if I am a week too late—you shall please take my will for the deed!

I have also to thank many of you for your kindly remembering me on this occasion. I received lots of Greetings Cards and some nice little presents. Indeed, I shall store them in my "Children's Treasure." I would like to publish here one of the numerous letters I received—

259-70, Kalbadevi,  
Bombay, Nov. 14, 1936.  
Respected Dada,

I do not know you. But I will tell you how I enjoyed Diwali.

On Friday morning early at five I got up from my bed. I took a cold water bath. I felt so happy. As usual I prayed. I was so glad to have new new clothes. My father gave me a gold chain, which I put on round my neck. I looked like a prince. In the afternoon such a lot of account books were brought for Laxmi Pujan. Sweets and fruits also came.

Then, after the Puja, we had our fun with crackers. Such a lot of ear-breaking noise was heard! I did not like it very much. But the lights were very nice indeed.

With my 'Pranams' to you,

Yours,

Mishrilal Sarda.

## THE SIND TOUR

"Hoo—oo—oo—hoo . . ."

The wind roared horrible sounds. The waves were furious—smashing the decks of the boat. And the rain poured like anything.

Children—one and all—felt a reeling sensation. Most of them had already begun vomiting. Even our workers were feeling giddy. All lay down—tired, wearied and worried!

Thank God—I and Bro. Mohan Lal were all right. Somehow we had kept up, and were able to serve our party with water, lemons, soda or anything they required.

This was the condition on our return voyage from Karachi. Had we known that a strong cyclone was ahead, and the children would have to undergo such a terrible experience we might have stayed away at Karachi for a couple of days more and returned by the next boat.

But we were in the midst of sea and we were helpless practically. Yet every one was cheerful. No body could forget the enjoyments



CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

we had had since the past week during our tour round Sind. How could we allow the end to be marred in such an unpleasant way?

The officers and sailors of the boat also helped us to their best—the boat had to be detained at Veraval port for 12 hours of the night. And I was trying my best to make the children laugh away their troubles. . . .

This also was a nice experience, no doubt. Every one does

ter that rest, every one was all right again, and once more all were in best of their moods as they left the boat. So the voyage had, after all, a happy ending!

Certainly, this too was an education in itself. And I am glad to record that all children did realize this, and therefore never felt sorry for it. . . .

At the time of our going to Karachi, however, the voyage was very pleasant.—And how we en-



Bro. Shewak Bhojraj and Shrimati Gidwani, organiser and President of the All-India Children's Association respectively.

Mr. Ladharam Mohandas, Chairman of the Reception Committee, and Syt. Gijubhai, President, respectively of the 3rd All-India Children's Gathering.

not get a chance to have that experience—And children, when they grow old, will speak proudly of it, relating to their friends and youngsters, how in their childhood they had voyaged through a terrible cyclone, how they had faced the situation bravely, and how as a matter of fact they had enjoyed it while some would have wept over it. . . .

Our boat reached the Bombay port at about 1 a.m. on Saturday, November 14 midnight. It was all calm at that time. Children were in slumbers. They had been tired, and now they were resting peacefully.

As the morning dawned they began to get ready for landing.—The morning brought our workers of the Khar Children's Association and relatives of some boys and girls who were with us. Af-

joyed also our tour to different parts of Sind! The journey has been very well described by one of the elders of our party, and I like to give her version rather than mine own—So, here it is.

## A HAPPY PARTY

Being one of the elder members of the Bombay-Sind tour, I have passed such joyful hours in the company of my sweet angels who came to the Children's Annual Gathering of Balkan-Ji-Bari, from all parts of India, that I feel like sharing that happiness with the other children who were unable to come there on account of certain unavoidable circumstances, by giving them a short description of the tour, and I am sure it will give them a great pleasure to read it.

We had to start from Bombay

on November 1, but days before that date, we had made all arrangements of the tour at Khar, where the Balkan-Ji-Bari's Dada stays. Vile Parle, Santa Cruz, Dadar and Matunga groups were also ready to join us on the steamer.

What a happy start we had from the docks. All our children were in the best of their spirits, singing beautiful songs and the elders were all joyful in serving them every minute. The lucky boat "Netravati" sailed to Karachi along with her lovely joyful load. The voyage was nothing but a sweet song! Trying to help each other, the sweet children were so happy that none of them felt sea-sickness. The joyful laughter and songs attracted the other passengers and officers alike, bringing them often to our side.

## ARRIVAL AT KARACHI

Late in the evening on November 3, Karachi port was seen from a distance. Children gathered all together on the deck, singing and waiting to land. The scene was very charming. Manora Port seemed to have its own charm in the evening. The Karachi harbour is somewhat different from that of Bombay. I feel it is more lovely and attractive with its light-house and oyster-rocks and the little light posts.

Shrimati Parvati T. Gidwani, our President, was at the harbour to receive us, and though we had not seen her before, one and all of us felt protected in her wings of love. The troop of workers at Karachi consisted of very inspiring souls. Friends like Ram Motwani, Jhamat Gidwani, Ruki Thadhani and others had forgotten themselves in service, indeed! They had kept beautiful arrangements for us.

At Karachi, we went to see the Mangha Pir Hot Waters, the Zoological Garden, and the Air-Port, Drigh Road. We also visited Pushpa Bhavan, the Children's School where it was such a pleasure to meet the little ones.

## AT SUKKUR

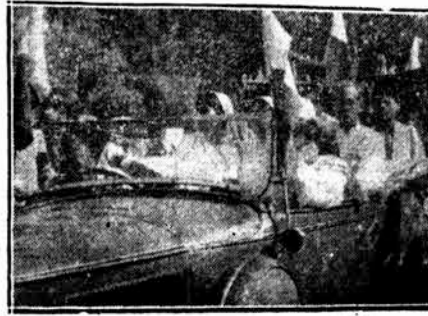
Next evening, on November 4, we left for Sukkur by train. A party consisting of about 25 children and workers joined us from Karachi. We became friendly with each other so soon. In the early morn-



Mrs. S. H. Jhabwalla, opening the All-India Children's Exhibition at Hyderabad (Sind) on Nov. 8, last.



A view of the Children's procession.



Presidential car in the procession.



## CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

ing the following day, sight of the river Indus was most refreshing. Children as well as the elders began to peep out of the compartment windows. The beautiful waters, the bridges, the temples and the gardens all looked lovely.

At Sukkur we were lodged in the Sudhar Sabha School. The same sweet hospitality of Sindh people, which touches one's heart deeply, was enjoyed by us. We must thank Sjt. Virumal Begraj, Mr. Shewakram Karamchand and the other friends who showed us great kindness during our stay at their place.

The trip to Sadh-Bella in the boat was very charming. Big boys singing the old songs of fishermen, all children clinging to each other, Dada in the middle, with an intoxicating impression of joy in his charming eyes, was a most beautiful sight. We took our food in the temple, visited different parts of the same, and again came over to Sukkur in the boats.

During the afternoon we visited the Mansum Shah's Minar and J. B. Mangharam's Factory of Biscuits, and then we went to the Barrage. It was a wonderful piece of the modern engineering work. Here we were served with tea by Mr. Rochiram Motwani, who deserves thanks also for the special arrangements he made for us there. In the evening children met with local Bari workers and members. Here they were entertained by them and also by Prof. Hassanand with his magical tricks.

### LEAVING FOR LARKANA

On November 6 morning we left for Larkana. This place has a special significance for and charm to the members of our Balkan-Ji-Bari, as it is the birth place of our loving Dada, and the mother of our Balkan-Ji-Bari. The Larkana workers had arranged a band procession for us from the station to the school, where we had to reside.

Tough we were a little tired, yet we were all in high-spirits. The youngest of our party who was three years old also was most cheerful. Larkana is full of beautiful gardens and sceneries, and we enjoyed them to our hearts' content.

In the evening we had a chat with the local Balkan-Ji-Bari children. They were over-joyed to see us coming from so far. They entertained us with a few selected beautiful songs.

### MOHAN-JO-DARO

On the morning of November 7, one party left in three buses for Mohan-jo-Daro. Let me now tell you the wonders of this huge town buried five thousand years ago. "Daro", by the bye, means heaps, and these only you will find there in abundance.

Would you believe that the

bricks of the old pathway and the houses, are stronger than the bricks made these days by our men? And the collection of beautiful pots, stone figures, and paintings in the museum, make us proud of our ancient culture and art. To feel that our Indians were so full of art and science gives us great courage to further our progress in life. However, we all were disappointed when we were told that many beautiful things were taken away to different museums by the Government. All the same we enjoyed the trip well.

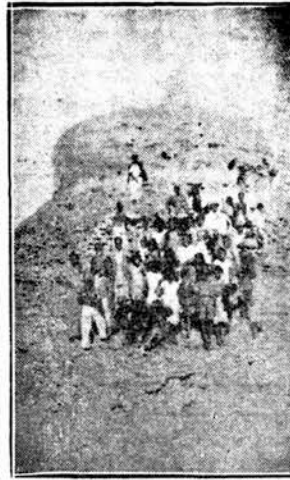
### BOUND FOR HYDERABAD

On the same night we left for Hyderabad. Dada's own brother and his friends who served us at Larkana had come to see us off, and we can never forget our last parting with them at the station.

Here I would like to make a mention also of the sweet-natured workers we had with us. Sampat Bhai from Dadar would wake up early in the morning every day and sing songs on the "Diruba", thus every child would wake up with the prayer.

Namie Bhai, Prabhu Bhai and Shilpi Bhai were a great asset to us in every way. And Harshada Behn, Shanti Behn and Vidya Behn served the party with food, etc., all right. The inspiration of us all was Dada, who would be ready to assist in every work.

We reached Hyderabad on



Bombay and Karachi parties of Balkan-Ji-Bari at Mohan-jo-Daro, Larkhana.



Luggage of the Bombay party at the Keamari Docks, Karachi.

How can I describe to you the procession? The future hope of India, the flowers of our soil, from all sides were in one procession welcoming the President and singing bold songs of freedom. Groups after groups of children holding flags in their tiny-hands, with their elders guarding them, with inspiring Dada at their head, then Dada walking by them in the middle with tears of joy in his dreamy eyes, was a sight enough to inspire confidence in our hearts, that these children

49,382,716. Now request her to multiply this total by 9, and she will thus have nine more occasions to improve on the badly written figure. For example, 49,382,716 x 9 = 444,444,444.

Whatever figure is chosen it should be the first multiplier and 9 the second.

### HOW TO SPELL?

After his first day at school a boy was questioned as to what happened at his first day. "Nothing much" he said, "except, that a



A general view of the sports held on the occasion of the All-India Children's Gathering.

the early morning of November 8, the first day of the All-India Children's Gathering. We were brought to the Kundanmal Girls' High School, and after we were a little refreshed, all were ready for the opening of the Children's Exhibition. The opening ceremony was performed by one of the Bombay group, Mrs. S. H. Jhabwalla.

After that children of all the Balkan-Ji-Bari assembled at the station to receive Sjt. Gijubhai, the worthy President of our Gathering who was expected to arrive there by the Bombay Mail at 10-40 a.m. He was garlanded, and then taken into the procession.

will crush down all the barriers of castes and creeds under their feet, and will bear the name of Indians only, in their progress of life.

(A) the description of the tour has become a bit too lengthy, the account of proceedings of the All-India Children's Gathering will be given in the next week's issue.)

### TEACH YOUR SISTER.

Ask your sister to write down the digits in order 1 to 9, but omitting 8, as 1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6; 7; 9. Then suggest that she should select a number that she thinks is badly made. Suppose 4 is chosen. Let her multiply the digits by four with this result:—

lady there who didn't know how to spell 'cat' asked me how, and I told her."

### CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

Children of under 12 years old can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years can become companions and elders wishing to be helpful can also be enrolled either as associates or patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour, creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-Ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them, stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pias stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matters from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gullistan,"  
Fhar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from  
Your loving  
Dada



A general view of the long Children's Procession taken out in connection with the All-India Children's Gathering

# My Impressions Of The Council

We May Not Be Able To Influence The Legislation, But At Least Must Not Miss The Opportunity Of Having Our Say

(BY L. R. TAIRSEE, M.L.C.)

When one is about to die he is able to see things clearly because the fears and favours of the world no longer have control over him. Such or very nearly such is my position as an ex-M.L.C. I may not be an ex-M.L.C. because the Council is supposed to be in existence upto March 31st, 1937, but for all practical purposes, as the Council is not meeting I am a dead M.L.C. Therefore, accepting your invitation, Sir Editor, I am giving you here below my impressions of the Council:—

Every reader of yours will agree with me that my impressions are not savoured with failure because every member of the Chamber feels that I have done well and I am sure if I had the qualification I would have been returned to the Council, now the Assembly. But not having the income from "business" of Rs. 10,000 every year I, an ex-Chairman of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, am not even fit to vote, much less to stand as a candidate. I do not complain about it, and I have made no endeavours either to get in by hook or crook or stand as a representative of some firm which has the qualification and which can give the same to me. It is not because I am more than a super man, nor I believe the Council can achieve much, but I had my innings and have been not out so far and someone else must have his innings and I wish my successor, whoever he may be, as fine a time as I had myself.

Within a week of my having been sent to the Council I realised that the Council, then constituted, could not achieve anything. As we have a proverb in Gujarati, it cannot break even a Papad, but I should not be understood thereby to say that we should not go to the Council. I always believe that for trade and commerce, whatever the conditions, it would be a mistake not to go to the Legislature where commercial legislation takes place. We may not be able to influence such legislation, but at least must not miss the opportunity of having our say. All our past experience will show that by going to the legislature if the Chamber has not achieved anything, it cannot be denied that by our not going during the period of non-co-operation we did lose much.

## When The Govt. Suffered Defeat

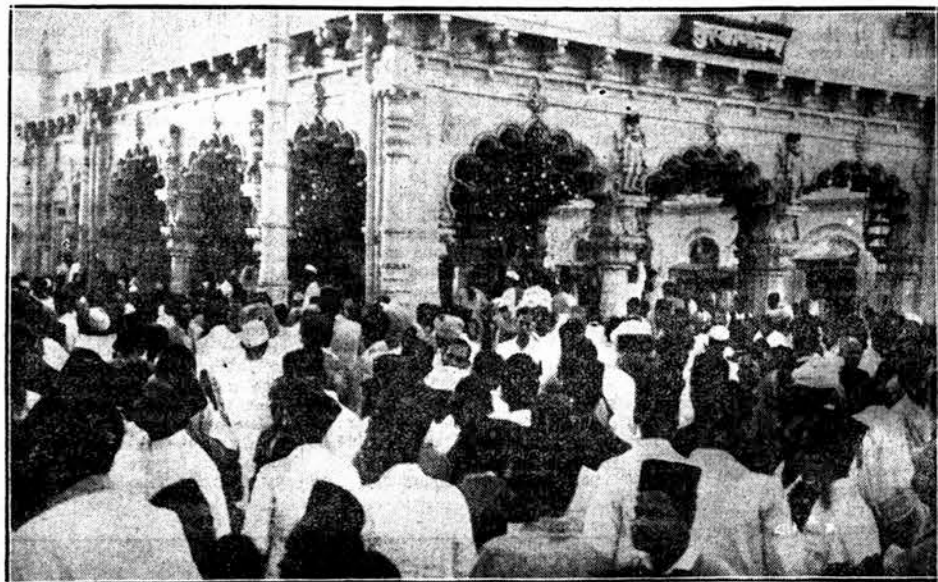
I have stated above that the Council as then formed, and it is agreed that the new legislatures will under a constitution which is worse than its predecessor, can achieve nothing and I will illustrate it by saying that if on a particular Wednesday a motion was brought asking the Council to express an opinion that it was Wednesday, if Government decided to oppose it, they would have sufficient following, part of which would have said that Tuesday had not ended and others would have said that Thursday had begun. But in any case the Council would not have affirmed that it was Wednesday, though all the calendars in the world said that it was Wednesday. I give this illustration to indicate what the Council could do if Government was against it. When I say this I do remember that the Council did defeat Government once or twice, the first instance being when it decided not to consider the report on Constitutional Reforms. There the Council had the unity of not desiring to do anything as it was evident that

if the report was considered the differences could be so great and the members would have flown at each others throats. The second case I remember is that the Council having in the first instance thrown out the Motor Taxation Bill, but the same

defeat. As your readers are aware no motion or a proposition can be brought on unless it passes through the ballot, which means it passes through a lottery and if it survives then it is put on the agenda and can only be considered on the non-official

one can make the Minister-in-charge of it uncomfortable for a few minutes and that way achieve something. a

My own impression is that making speeches in rounded language and in language of culture does not give much result. It is a



The crowd at Hindu New Year celebrations at Madhav Bagh, Bombay, on Sunday last.

Council at the next session passed the Motor Taxation Bill with a vengeance, imposing higher taxation, all because the agricultural classes were exempted and the Council, as such, had no pity for the City. I am firmly of opinion that unless the City has its own Council apart from the Presidency, the mofussil vote will always overpower the City and in fact drown it.

I have given these two cases to show what are considered feathers in the cap of the Council, but I have explained that the success in both cases was worse than

days, which are very limited and never in the life-time of the Council one-fourth of the non-official agenda is considered and the three-fourths lapses and that being the situation, the only course open is to put questions and get replies and even here the Government are not bound to give replies within a certain time and many questions never see the light of the day till at the end of the Council when they all will be answered in a block. But the questions have this to recommend 'hat if they come up

sarcasm barbed with truth that sometimes does achieve something and being gifted with that quality I have been able to score in the Council oft and anon, in any case to form an impression that I have not been a failure and that the Chamber made no mistake in sending me there. These are my impressions which you, Sir Editor, can publish for what they are worth with such comment as your experience may prompt you to do.—"Journal of the Indian Merchants' Chamber".

## VON RIBBENTROP'S ROMANTIC CAREER

Herr Von Ribbentrop the new German Ambassador at the Court of St. James who has created a sensation without a precedent in British diplomatic history by questioning the privilege of a speech of a member of the House of Commons is probably the only man in Germany in whom Hitler has entire confidence.

A mere salesman of wine and whisky Joachim Von Ribbentrop made his future when he met Anna Henckell, the ambitious daughter of the German Champagne King. She realised he was smart, invited him to his house once and again and talked of wine and music and eventually of love. In a while they married and set up a salon where politicians and diplomats gathered together to partake of the extravagant hospitality accorded to them by the daughter of the Champagne King. Among them was a little unknown dreamer who looked insignificant but talked much of his dreams and plans. He meant no harm, so they made him stay, were nice to him and introduced him to high society. Hitler has not forgotten it and he remains to this day, the best friend of the family. It is said that Ribbentrop alone can speak with Hitler in the second person singular.

## New Photographic Device

### Sitter Sees Own Image In Advance

Luther J. Simjian of New Haven, Conn., is not one of your photographers who think the man or woman who sits in front of the camera is just a "subject." Even if you do not happen to be a player or a professional beauty in demand by the bright young men who write the advertisements for corsets and pearls, you probably have ideas about the angle at which your head should be tilted or about the relative merits of your profile, three-quarter view and full face. In fact, you may have such strong ideas that the most patient photographer's efforts may have aroused bitter dissatisfaction.

Simjian comes to the rescue with a combined camera and pose-reflecting apparatus. Before your picture is taken you know exactly what will be like—or should know. You see a reduced image of yourself. In fact, the size about that of the photograph-to-be. Not until you are satisfied with the tilt of your head and expression is the bulb squeezed, writes the scientific correspondent of the "New York Times".

You take your seat before a piece of modernistic furniture which

turns out to be a three-part cabinet. There is an opening in front of you and another opening at each side. Look into the central one and mirror reflects your full face. Not so good, you decide. Look into either of the side openings and you see yourself in profile. Perhaps you do not like these any better. Simjian pushes a button and thus shifts the side openings (they slide with their housings on tracks) and you see yourself at other profile angles.

These side images are reflected to the side mirrors from the central mirror. All the mirrors are pivoted and all are connected. Move one and you move all. "Camera," you say, if you know Hollywood's vocabulary, whereupon Simjian, or whoever it is, presses the bulb, and your picture is taken.

The camera part is rather complicated but ingenious. As soon as you have said "camera" and the bulb is pressed, the central mirror drops and the lens directly behind it opens and closes. It all happens so rapidly that you do not know that the exposure has been made.



## Making Cranky Children Sweet-Tempered

### Relaxation Achieves Wonders At New York's Neurological Institute

Ten years ago, Rudolph, S. Fried, now President of the Special School Association, found himself in charge of a school full of unruly children at Katonah, New York. The idea came to him that they weren't misbehaving because they wanted to, but because they were victims of faulty mental and nervous habits.

They had one thing in common; they were always running, jumping, breaking something, scribbling on the blackboard, indulging in overactivity generally. Mr. Fried experimented until he found a way to help them relax. In a few weeks, they became good children.

Last week, Mr. Fried with the encouragement of authorities on child behaviour at New York's influential Neurological Institute, came to New York to demonstrate to larger audiences how he helps children to overcome their crankiness and unquickness.

It's simple: just teach them to relax for half a minute out of every hour. It soothes the nerves, rests the body, refreshes the brain, and is a habit that will stand them in good stead all their lives, says Mr. Fried.

At the Bailey Educational Service for Children and Parents, in New York parents were bringing cranky children by the dozen for demonstrations. Mr. Fried first let them play, to get used to the brown-furnished modernistic rooms of the Service offices. Then he plopped them in chairs, one at a time, and played a little game.

The game was "shut-eyes." First Mr. Fried, then the child, closed eyes, keeping them closed for half a minute or so. Gradually they extended the relaxation to arms, hands, legs and feet.

Relaxation, explains the educator, doesn't work miracles, nor are the benefits noticed at once. But gradually the child learns to do it purposefully. He rests himself, recharges his nervous system. Temper tantrums and crankiness disappear.

To teach a child, adults must first learn the relaxing trick themselves. Parents who bring their children to the clinic often take a few lessons. It takes practise.

The first thing is to sit in a comfortable chair or couch. Fold the hands easily in the lap, or let them rest on the sides of the chair, completely limp. The eyes should be closed, the lips permitted to part, the head to fall to one side, where it is supported by the shoulder. The feet should be crossed at the ankles the soles outward. Every muscle should slacken.

Such relaxation, if only for half a minute, provides remarkable

rest, explains Mr. Fried. He has mastered the trick so that he can relax momentarily even on a platform, speaking to an audience. When problems beset him, he relaxes a moment, then tackles them with new energy.

### Cure For Anger

"It is absolutely impossible for a thoroughly relaxed person to become angry," he declares. "Anger is a matter of the nerves, and is due to too much tension."

In his work, Mr. Fried uses purposeful relaxation as the first step towards self-mastery. He believes that children can learn to control and educate themselves.

At Bailey Hall, a school for sub-normal children at Katonah, Mr. Fried and an associate, Miss May Jean Robbins developed system of education that permits small children to learn things for themselves, with the aid of educational toys.

Beginners are handed a panel on which are mounted five brightly-coloured disks, which slide up and down in grooves when pressure is applied. If the disks were not attached, explains the educator, the child would simply discard them, without getting any notion that each represents a unit. But by pushing them in the grooves, he presently absorbs the idea of number.

Then he receives a somewhat more complicated toy, in which marbles are placed consecutively in a row of little cups. By each cup is a numeral, corresponding to its place in the series. With this device, the pupils learn to count and at the same time to associate a number with its numeral.

### Teaching Method

The teacher explains nothing. She only supplies the material, and answers questions when asked.

Similar toys have been devised for teaching addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. By the time the child has learned all these, he has usually gained such an interest in the learning process that the difficulty is to keep him from progressing too rapidly.

Mr. Fried remembers with particular pleasure the story of one boy, sent to him by the headmaster of another school. "He is bad, cranky, mischievous and won't learn," exclaimed the official. "The sooner you take him, the better I'll like it."

Mr. Fried taught the boy how to relax, then put him through the course of self-learning. He is now a high school student. Without help, except in pronunciation, he taught himself Latin this summer.—"Literary Digest."

## THE NEW "MENTAL HOSPITALS" More Women Than Men Are Mentally Abnormal

In response to an Act of Parliament the L.C.C. has resolved to remove all signs from their institutions on which the words "lunatic," "idiot," or "pauper" appear. Thus, in the future, we may speak of a Mental Hospital, but not of a Lunatic Asylum.

It is remarkable that the very word asylum, although merely signifying a place of refuge or safety, has now become a synonym for an institution which our ancestors baldly called a mad-house.

That words do not change facts however, is sadly evidenced by the Committee's report of the Council's Mental Hospitals. It states that it had in its care on December 1st, 1934, 37,236 persons mentally deranged, a number double that of 1890, and that during the year in question, 3,621

new cases were admitted. These would be startling statements were it not pointed out that the Mental Deficiency Act of 1913 placed additional duties and responsibilities on the Council, and it is certain that before that date many persons, who ought to have been under supervision as mentally unbalanced, were allowed to be at large.

It is significant that four women become mentally abnormal to every three men, that derangement most often occurs between the ages of forty-five and fifty-four, that 30 per cent. of the discharged relapse, that 11 per cent. relapse within twelve months, and that such areas as Hampstead, Westminster, and Chelsea produce more afflicted minds than Bermondsey and Deptford.—"Tit Bits."

### HYMN-SINGING TO CURE SEA-SICKNESS

An account in the "British Medical Journal" by Dr. John Hill, surgeon of the Aquitania, of how a company of sea-sick folk during a terrific storm found relief in "an ecstasy of hymn-singing" would have interested Henry Sidgwick, who claimed to have discovered a very similar method of warding off the evil. Mr. A. C. Benson recorded how he once made the Channel crossing in company with Sidgwick, who, as soon as the vessel left harbour, began to pace to and fro reciting poetry, starting off in English and running through Latin, French, Greek, and other languages, but never ceasing until they were safe in Calais. By this means, the professor afterwards explained, he had always succeeded in avoiding sickness, except once. On the exceptional occasion he was interrupted in his recital by a message from the captain asking him to desist as some of the lady pas-

### NOBODY KNOWS HOW TO SHIP

According to a group of German experts who have spent months studying the subject nobody knows how to sleep. Going to bed and getting up at certain hours is wasteful and ineffective, they claim.

Instead, the day should be divided into equal parts with an interval of two hours between for sleep.

Every six hours, therefore, the household should retire to bed, when apparently they will sleep more soundly and feel far more refreshed than after so many consecutive hours of sleep.

But who's going to keep awake to make all the beds!

sengers were scared by his behaviour, which they regarded as a sign of madness. He politely complied with the request, and almost immediately, deprived of his "intellectual prophylactic," succumbed.

### FAIR TO SHOW WORLD OF TO-MORROW

New York's world fair, due to open on April 30, 1939, will cover the largest site ever acquired for an exhibition—an area three and a half times the size of Hyde Park.

It will cost in the region of \$25,000,000, and it is expected to attract 50,000,000 visitors in a year.

"Building the World of Tomorrow" has been announced as the theme of the fair by the president of the controlling corporation, Mr. Grover Whalen.

Historically, the fair will commemorate the inauguration of George Washington as first President of the United States in 1789.

### WHY GREEN VEGETABLES LACK VITAMIN D

New light on the puzzling problem of why green vegetables are notoriously lacking in vitamin D is coming from experiments at the Albany Medical College made by Professor Arthur Knudson and Frank Benford of the General Electric Company. Using a device which splits up ultra-violet radiation into any wave length wanted for study, the scientists have found that intermittent or moderate doses of ultra-violet rays will aid the formation of vitamin D, but that intense and prolonged exposure will destroy the vitamin. It is the latter condition which exists in plants.

What's the matter? sick?  
No! I've lost my DHARIWAL lohi.

**Dhariwal**  
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IN BRIGHT COLOURS  
AT ALL PRICES.  
AT ALL GOOD CLOTH SHOPS.

SAMPLES & ILLUSTRATED  
LEAFLETS FROM DEPT. 16  
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Street, Bombay.

# TRAINING THE NAZI YOUTH

## Sport In Germany

Where Germany is farthest ahead of other countries in sport and physical training is in the training of adult instructors and administrators. This is carried out in the universities and, in the training's highest form, at the Reich Academy for Physical Education (Reichsakademie für Leibesübungen), a sort of postgraduate residential college (or rather colleges, for there is a women's hostel) for the cream of the country's sport teachers. The games master of the German secondary school of the future will be a highly trained specialist, not simply an academic man who plays a good game of hockey, Association football, or Rugby. His training is received at the university, where

as the courses are in principle similar, but suitably modified.

**MAGNIFICENT BUILDINGS.** The Reich Academy for Physical Education is not a brand-new product of the past three years any more than the university institutes for physical education, which go back more than ten years. But as the institutes may be said to have been reborn under the National Socialist State, so the premises of the academy, which are unrivalled in the whole world are not much

as the courses are in principle similar, but suitably modified. At the opening of the October session this year there were only about 300 students in residence—200 academically trained men (Assessoren) qualified as games masters, 60 non-academic sports instructors, and 60 sports instructors undergoing short-period specialist courses only.

An encounter with the deputy director of the academy was an unusual experience. The introduc-

department of sport, which is the real teaching department.

It will be seen from the formidably earnest nature of the subject-matter that sport is taken with a deadly seriousness. But, despite all the paraphernalia of learnedness and learned terms, which are inseparable from the German even under the simplifying influence of the Nazi State it is upon the practical side that emphasis is laid, and it is that side that impresses the foreign observer.

### PLANS FOR THE FUTURE.

The cream of the academically trained secondary school games masters, who have been selected for the academy, are intended primarily for administrative positions in the German sport bureaucracy of the future. Some will ultimately become directors of physical education departments of universities or will occupy posts in the Ministry of Education. The number of students selected for the academy is in accordance with the number of such posts to be filled. The recruitment of non-academic sports teachers to the academy is governed in the same way. The scheme of training is practical. They must have two main specialities so that they can be employed summer and winter—for example, tennis in summer and ice-skating in winter, or field and track sports in summer and football in winter. Short special courses at the academy keep teachers in touch with the latest methods in individual branches of sport.

In Germany it is emphasised that no pre-military education is given to youth as in England through the O.T.C.s, in France in the schools, and in Italy through the infant Balilla. Nevertheless, the Hitler Youth have their musketry proficiency badge. It is felt that the best service that can be rendered to the army is to assure that youth entering its ranks shall be physically excellent through sport and good Nazi civic material through mental and philosophical training in the State youth formations and the labour service corps. The underlying principle is that sport is healthy and character-forming, contributing to the good of the whole—people and State.



The organisers of the "Indian Day" on 11th November, at the Madras Y. W. C. A. International Exhibition, Madras. Mrs. Tampoe and Mrs. Ganapathy, 1st and 5th (seated) from left, were the hostesses for the day.

sport is in any case obligatory upon all, men or women, writes the Berlin correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian."

Every university has an institute for physical education with indoor and outdoor facilities for sports. This institute has two main functions: the training of the future games masters and the less specialised training of the undergraduates in sport, in which all must attain a certified standard before taking a degree. Candidates intending to be games masters must take two of a series of alternative branches of study, according to whether they wish to teach science, modern languages, history, and literature, &c., in addition to physical education. The courses take four years; then follow two years of practical teaching. The games master's compulsory courses in the physical education faculty include aerial gliding or motorless flying, without proficiency in which he cannot take his degree. Compulsory sport for ordinary undergraduates consists of four hours' weekly training over three sessions of six months each. In the first term the undergraduate has to undertake gymnastics, boxing, and cross-country running; in the second, running, jumping, putting the shot, and small-bore rifle shooting; in the third swimming and football. Aerial gliding is a voluntary subject for ordinary students. For women undergraduates

more than a year old and might never have been built except for the Nazi Government and the holding of the Olympic Games this year in Berlin. The academy has, in fact, for all practical purposes inherited the Reich Sport Field. The academy occupies the Friesian House (Friesenhaus) adjoining the House of German Sport, the headquarters of the Reich sport leader, Herr von Tschammer and Osten, at the Reich Sport Field. Ten of the Olympic Games sports grounds are at the disposal of the academy; it has seven gymnasia, numerous tennis courts, and indoor and outdoor swimming baths. The Grunewald Forest adjoins for cross-country running; the boat club is on the Stossensee Lake nearby and there are even facilities for skiing and ski-jumping in the winter whenever there is sufficient snow. The Friesian House with its austere lines in red brick, its handsome and generous white stone portico, its bell-tower with carillon, its extensive grounds and fine approaches, is really beautiful. Within its walls are a library, lecture halls, studies, the full equipment of a modern college being supplemented by a clinic with the latest equipment for ultra-violet ray treatment, massage and the like. Some 650 students can be accommodated within the Friesian House. The courses last ordinarily a year. No diplomas or certificates are given, the bulk of the students being graduates, the others non-

tion was not to an administrative dignitary sitting at a desk surrounded by bookshelves, but to an athletic man in the early forties dressed in a blue zip-fastened training suit. He came direct from a class he had been taking in the open air into an office as Spanton as his own figure. He and his assistant, an amiable and keen young man, temporarily on the sick list through an injured hand, which was in a sling, explained the work of the academy and answered with interest all inquiries.

### THE THEORY OF SPORT.

The syllabus of the academy is divided into practical physical training and lectures. The first-term schedule was: Practical training—gymnastics, gymnastic games, football, boxing, swimming, skiing, skating, and indoor tennis; lecture courses—principles of physical education; comparative biological anatomy, with exercises in racial biology; method; training doctrines; legal and administrative principles; the modern playing-ground; the new Germany (lectures by leading politicians and scientists). The departments of the academy are the political and pedagogic, the medical (whose task is to watch the students' health and to analyse and inquire into the anatomical, physiological, and biological principles of physical education), the legal and administrative department, and, finally, the practical

### CHANGE IN CORONATION OATH

The British Prime Minister has announced that the religious portion of the Coronation Oath is not to be changed. It could not be changed, in any case, without an Act of Parliament.

The form of the oath was laid down by Act of 1688. It has been altered since only as necessary to make allowance for Union with Scotland, Disestablishment of Church of Ireland, etc. Fresh changes are now necessary to provide for new status of Dominions.

The oath has five sections. Of these, three are concerned with ecclesiastical matters (i.e., maintenance of the "Protestant reformed religion established by law," preservation of the privileges of the Church of England). In other two sections, the King promises to govern "according to the statutes in Parliament agreed upon and the laws and customs of the same" and to "cause law and justice in mercy to be executed."

In an unfamiliar atmosphere the professor was trying to make conversation.

"The Romans were fond of card games," he said.

And the Sweet Young Thing responded, eagerly: "Oh, yes, I know, wasn't it a man called Horatius who held the first bridge party?"



## DASARA DANCES BY CHILDREN



Flower Dance by Orphan Girls of Byramji Jeejibhoy Children's Home, Matunga.



Garba Dance.



Khanger Dance.



Khanger Dance—the last stage.

The orphans of the Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Children's Home, Matunga, will give another performance at Dadar Kshatriya Aikya Samaj Hall near Tilak Bridge, to-day at 5 p. m. The above pictures were taken on the occasion of the Dasara celebration at the Home. The whole management is under the supervision of Mrs. Kamlabai A. Rao. The admission fee is Ans. 4/- only.

### THE MIRACULOUS BEAN!

#### Soya Seed Has A Thousand Virtues

The tiny soya bean, whose vast potentialities the modern world is only now beginning to appreciate, has just been "recognised" by the United States Board of Trade—4,711 years after the father of Chinese agriculture, Emperor Shen Nung, had listed no fewer than 300 medicinal properties to be found in it, writes "The People".

Here are some of the virtues of this extraordinary product of the earth:—

It can be converted into cheese, soup, butter, salad oil, macaroni, milk and bread, and it is an ideal food for diabetics because it contains little sugar or starch.

#### Increase Crops

The bean can be used on the

farm to build up overworked soil and increase crop yields. It can be used in the factory to make glue, paints, combs, candies, radios, button, axle grease, explosives, linoleum, oilcloth, printer's ink, rubber substitutes, billiard balls, cigarette holders and Christmas tree ornaments.

In the Ford works, where a £1,000,000 soya bean processing plant has recently been completed, by-products of the bean are used in making shock-absorbers, enamel, gearshift knobs, window-trims, and much else.

The bean's advantages lie in the fact that it is almost impervious to drought, damp and frost. That its enormous potentialities are now being recognised is clear from the fact that acreage under plant in the United States alone has jumped from 1,000,000 in 1929 to 5,000,000 last year.

## Indian Jewels For King

### CORONATION OFFERING BY PRINCES

"The People" of London publishes the following:—Pieces of state jewellery of unascertained value and historic fame, have just been insured for seven figures in Bombay.

They are to be brought to England during the Coronation and presented to the King.

They belong to the Indian princes of the bigger native states—Hyderabad, Baroda, Mysore, Bhopal, Kashmir and Kapurthala.

The Maharajahs of these states will present the jewellery to His Majesty during the Coronation, in order to show their loyalty and allegiance to the King-Emperor of India.

Among the jewels are Suriya

Kanta Moni" and the "Chandra Kanta Moni" (the Sunshine and the Moonshine diamonds), "Hira," "Mukta," "Manikya," etc., which once belonged to the mighty Moghul Emperors of India.

The rajahs and chiefs of smaller native states are also bringing with them various kinds of presents for His Majesty.

So far, 125 Indian princes have booked their passage to England. Many of them are coming to England for the first time.

A S'ing Sing warden says college men make good prisoners. That's another clinching argument for higher education.—Brandon Daily Sun.

# THE MARCH OF SCIENCE

## SUPER-NOVAE

### Indian Physicist Advances New Theory

Important improvements in the theory of the constitution of the stars have been made by Prof. Chandrasekar, lately of Cambridge and now of Chicago, says the Scientific Correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian." It appears that some of the new stars, or novae, which flare up in the sky are of a quite exceptional nature. They are cosmical explosions which emit matter and rays of prodigious energies, and may possibly be the origin of cosmic rays. Ordinary novae, which occur frequently, are minor phenomena compared with these. They increase in brightness ten thousand times, but a super-nova increases by more than a million billion times. It is believed that two of the novae known to history were of the super-type; Tycho Brahe's star which appeared in 1572 was one. It was visible in broad daylight. Three other novae may have been super-novae. Tycho's star was not in our local galaxy (the Milky Way), but far beyond in another island universe. Thus it must have been a gigantic phenomenon. If Sirius became a super-nova it would become as bright as the full moon. In ordinary novae, or star flare-ups the energy changes are not very large, but in super-novae they may be great enough to produce particles with cosmic-ray energies. If this suggestion is correct the cosmic rays are debris of stellar explosions which occur once every thousand years or so in the whole universe.

At the first annual meeting of the Austrian Society for X-Ray Research and Treatment, founded last year in Vienna, there were many delegates present from the Reich. Of the 120 notified lectures, 24 were contributions from German scientists. Professor Janker of Bonn showed films of the heart in action respiration and the process of deglutition, and as a special feature an X-ray talkie. This revealed the movements of the tongue, larynx, etc., of a man seen and heard speaking.

## THE 'HELIODON': ARTIFICIAL SUN Will Help Architects In Designing Buildings

A new instrument, known as a heliodon, which will enable architects to design buildings so that they will achieve maximum solar light and heat in winter and maximum shade in summer has been constructed in the town-planning studio of the Columbia University school of architecture, Dean Leopold Aranud announced the other day.

The heliodon is a spotlight that may be moved vertically on a shaft marked according to the months of the year, it is explained. The light is focused on a platform which holds a model of the proposed construction, and the platform, also with its shaft marked according to the months, is revolved so that the conditions of sunlight and shade on buildings during any day and at any time of the year may be studied.

### PROBLEM OF SUNLIGHT.

It is forecast that the instrument will be used increasingly in the designing of housing developments and in town planning because of the reported increase of interest among architects and health authorities in the problem of sunlight. As it can be adjusted to show the amount of shadow cast by buildings upon others, the

## WONDERS OF SCIENCE

### FREEZING WATER WITH A HAMMER

Water can be frozen by the blow of a hammer—but not on the water.

A little apparatus is needed to perform this remarkable feat, but it is quite practicable. The water is poured into a strong metal cylinder, until the container is about half full. Into the open end of the cylinder a close-fitting piston is introduced, so that there is a column of air trapped between the water and the piston.

Then all that is required to make the water freeze instantly is a sharp blow with a hammer on the piston.

But the piston must be allowed to spring back without hindrance. For it is not in the downward movement of the piston that the water is frozen, but in the upward movement.

What happens is that the pressure of air on the water, after being severely compressed by the hammer-blow, is suddenly reduced. It is this swift lowering of the air pressure that causes the water to freeze.

## Amazing Freezing Experiment

### Sir Joseph Barcroft Tells How Chilling Changes Whole Mental Outlook

By chilling his body to the early stages of freezing, Sir Joseph Barcroft, one of the world's foremost physiologists told a Yale audience recently, he took a personal excursion into the borderland of insanity.

He was able to pass beyond the "censorship," the mind's self-

imposed standards for safety. Cold felt deliciously warm. Conventional ideas of modesty disappeared, he said.

In still another "borderland excursion," made by inhaling carbon dioxide, he passed into a sort of "land of errors," a condition when mistakes seemed absolutely correct.

Sir Joseph's knowledge of mind and nerves contributed notable service in the Great War treatment of shell shock. He once lived in a glass cage six days in air so rarefied that blood tests left the main artery of one arm permanently useless. He is Professor of Physiology at Cambridge University and one of 62 famous scholars given honorary degrees at the Harvard ter-centenary last month.

### MENTAL REACTIONS.

The experiments described to-night show effects on the mind of changes in the blood stream. He tried chilling twice, naked in a freezing room.

"In each," he said, "there was a moment when my whole mental outlook altered. As I lay naked in the cold room I had been shivering and my limbs had been flexed in a sort of effort to huddle up, and I had been very conscious of the cold."

"Then a moment came when I stretched out my legs; the sense of coldness passed away."

The nerve censorship had let down. He explained how the nerves in fighting cold draw the blood supply away from the surface. When the censorship let go the warm blood rushed to the chilled exterior.

"Up to the point," he said, "at which shivering ceased, nature fought the situation; my instinct was to be up and about, an effort of the will was necessary to re-

## CONSTRUCTIVE ABILITY IN CHILDREN

### Moscow Test On Twins

A. R. Luria and A. N. Mirenova have published a further paper on their interesting researches on the learning abilities of pairs of identical twins in the Medico-Genetical Institute in Moscow. In their last series of experiments five pairs of identical twins (twins of the sort that look almost alike) were separated into two groups, with one twin from each pair. The first group was set to copy passively figures composed of blocks used in Froebel teaching. The second group was trained to make copies of figures of identical outline that were, however, covered with paper in order to conceal the separate blocks of which they were constructed. It was found that the members of the second group developed constructive activity and processes of conception sharply superior to those in the first group. Then the different training systems were suspended. Tests at subsequent dates after the cessation showed that a difference in constructiveness and perception still existed. The results confirm their previous findings that educative methods which require free constructive activity and analysis by the infant not only teach it more but leave it with a permanently increased intelligence.—"Manchester Guardian."

## BEGINNINGS OF LIFE PHOTOGRAPHED

At the Leipzig World Poultry Congress, Professor Ludwig Graeper, the famous embryologist of Jena University, showed the results of his latest experiments. Before the war, Dr. Graeper had made attempts to photograph the embryo inside a fertilised egg and he had now succeeded in building a camera which makes this possible. The development of the embryo inside an egg has been completely unknown, up to about the end of the second week of August Professor Graeper has found means of tinting the germ by means of neutral red, making it sufficiently visible to the eye of his camera for pictures to be made of it. He showed how life begins in the fertilised egg, and reveals the wonder of how the heart, curled into the shape of an "S," begins to beat. This new achievement of German science excited great interest among foreign visitors to the Leipzig Fair.

main the subject of the experiment; after that point I gladly acquiesced, initiative had gone. "Doubtless a second and more advanced stage would follow in which inertia would lapse into unconsciousness. For I suppose that had the experiment not ended at that point, my temperature would have fallen rapidly and I was on the verge of the condition of travellers when they go to sleep in extreme cold never again to awake."

"And I was conscious of other reversions of mental state. There came a general change in mental attitude. The natural apprehension lest some person alien to the experiment should enter the room and find me quite unclad disappeared—just as flexion was changed to extension, so natural modesty was changed to—well, I don't know what."

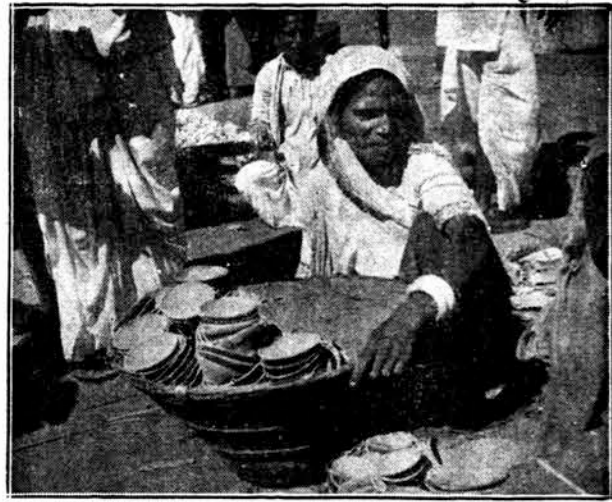
"Clearly one should be cautious about taking these liberties with one's mind, and this is the point, the higher parts of the central nervous system were the first things to suffer."



## DIWALI · FESTIVITIES IN BOMBAY



Vahi-Pujan or Worship of Books, was an important item of Diwali week ceremonies. Photo shows two Marwaris busy making entries in their new books of accounts.



This woman did brisk business in selling these earthen saucers for burning oil-lamps during Diwali week.



SWEETS WERE IN GREAT DEMAND DURING THE DIWALI FESTIVAL, AS CAN BE SEEN IN THIS PICTURE.



THE FLOWER-SELLERS ALSO DID GOOD BUSINESS DURING DIWALI WEEK.

## "Most Revolting Exhibition"

### Canada's Stork Marathon Disgusts Premier Hepburn

Two babies, expected to be born here in the next few days, will decide the future of a fortune of £154,000, cabled the Toronto correspondent of the "Sunday Express" last month.

Ten years all but a week ago Charles Vance Millar, famous as a joker, completed his best practical joke by dying and leaving £100,000 to the Toronto mother bearing most children in the ten years following his death.

Four quarrelling mothers are now trying for first place and the prize, which has been swollen by the careful investment of Millar's three solemn executors into £154,000.

The four have each ten children, born within limits of the "Stork Marathon."

#### Confident

They are Mrs. Alice Timleck, aged thirty-seven (Irish); Mrs. Kathleen Nagle, aged thirty-four (Canadian); Mrs. Stefano Dac-rigo, aged forty-three (Italian); Mrs. Pauline Clark, aged twenty-four (Canadian).

Two expectant mothers—Mrs. Matthew Kenny, aged thirty-three

(French-Canadian), and Mrs. Grace Barnato, aged forty-three (Italian)—hope their children will be born before the race ends.

If they have single children they share the prize. If one of them has twins she will win outright.

Mrs. Kenny, mother of fifteen already, is confident she will have twins.

"I've had three sets", she says, "why not another?"

#### Not Registered

She claims three more of her children are eligible, but they were not registered, according to the authorities, and if she cannot find the doctors who delivered them they will not count.

The "three executors, whose lives have been made hardly worth-living by the quarrelling mothers, have worked hard behind the scenes to end the race by sharing the money among the mothers and avoid endless litigation, but the two mothers who still stand a chance of winning outright will not agree.

It is possible the Government of Ontario will investigate each

case and award the prize to whom it selects.

#### Possible Hold-Up

Exploitation of the winning mother will probably be prevented by law.

Premier Hepburn stated he was going to hold a last-minute investigation of the will in an effort to prevent "the most disgusting and revolting exhibition ever put on in a civilised country."

Another attack on the will comes from Michigan, where George Harman, sixty-year-old farmer, has announced that he and his four brothers, cousins of Charles Vance Millar, are going to take legal steps to claim the money.

But in spite of everything these six poor mothers, slaving in their hovels without enough chairs for their flocks of children, make pathetic plans for the future—when they will be rich.

#### EVERY CITIZEN A KILLER

Every citizen of Warsaw must take part in a rat-killing week, which opened in Warsaw last month.

Heavy fines will be imposed on those who do not comply with the rules laid down by the health authorities for the destruction of the pests.

#### CANDOUR

"I am no great believer in the 'three R's' because I am not good at them myself."—Lord Baden-Powell, the Chief Scout, at a dinner of the Camping Club of Great Britain and Ireland in London.

#### 600 OFFER HOME FOR DOG

Prince has a home now—to the disappointment of 599 dog lovers. Prince, a 100-pound Newfoundland, attracted attention by getting in the thick of Houston (Texas) traffic and dodging automobiles. Theo D. Meyer, director of National Dog Week, sought in vain for the owner. Then he advertised for a home. "We received 600 replies", said Mr Meyer. "We finally awarded the dog to Mrs. Ha el C Fille. She drove sixty miles to Houston three times—a total of 360 miles—to get him".

#### MIND

It is a common mistake to say, "Sure remedy for Cataract and other eye troubles Success guaranteed Sample free with postage The Chatto & Co. SAGUNA, (B. C.), Bengal."

# RAMANANDA CHATTERJEE

(Continued from page 2)

awarded to an Indian. The poet and Ramananda have been very good friends for years, and, at one time, the editor was even working as the honorary Principal of Santiniketan.

"The Modern Review" and "Prabasi" have advocated the cause of social reform. A follower of Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Ramananda has always stood for social reform. In particular, he took up the cause of Indian women and advocated a course of liberal education for them. He himself set the example by sending his two daughters to college. To-day, they are among the foremost women writers of Bengal. Their short stories and novels in English and Bengali make interesting reading.

During the first decade of the present century, Indian painting saw a revival. A new school came into being in Bengal under eminent contemporary artists like Dr. Abanindranath Tagore and Nandalal Bose. Ramananda, ever ready to support a new move, threw his weight on the side of the new school of painters. He acquired their pictures and regularly printed them in his magazines with generous comments. To-day the new school of Bengal painters has triumphed, and the encouragement which Ramananda gave to it in its infancy helped it much. The great editor thus ad-

ed the birth of a new era in Indian painting.

"The Modern Review" and its allied publications have come to stay, unlike the innumerable Indian journals which come into existence like mushrooms and, after a few months of life, vanish for want of support. If Ramananda has defied such a destiny, it was due to his industry, his absolute independence in his comments, and further, his regular publication of the journal on the first day of every month. Besides magazines, he printed useful books as well. He enabled Indians to get a clear idea about the United States of America, by publishing a book written by the late Lala Lajpat Rai. A book on Raja Ram Mohan Roy and a treatise on Indian Home Rule appeared from Ramananda's pen. Earlier, he had written a Reader for children in Bengali.

In 1928 he brought out a work entitled "India in Bondage", written by the late Dr. Jabez Sunderland, an American friend of India. The major portion of the book appeared in "The Modern Review" serially, but when the articles were printed in book form, the authorities banned it. Ramananda was arrested as the publisher of the book and fined two thousand rupees.

**Brilliant Academic Career**  
Ramananda was born in Bankura, a small town in Bengal. The

year was 1865. His ancestors were pundits, well versed in the holy texts of Hinduism. Though they were not educated in English, Ramananda was sent to school to learn the language of the Rulers. When he graduated from the Calcutta University in his 'teens,' he was declared first in the whole Province. Even in taking his Master's degree, he passed out in the first class. With these brilliant academical achievements, he started life as Professor in the City College, Calcutta. But he did not remain there for long. Soon we see him going over to Allahabad as Principal of the Kayastha Pathshala College. While here, he succumbed to the lure of journalism and started a Bengali Monthly called "Prodip" which, in English, means 'the lamp'. After some time he handed over this publication to one of his employees. For a short while he was free from journalism, but then the old lure returned. He started another Bengali magazine which he baptized "Prabasi." With its illustrations and informative articles, "Prabasi" brought in a new life to Bengali journalism, and within a short time it became one of the premier magazines in Bengal.

Encouraged by this success, Ramananda now contemplated the issue of an English magazine. So we find him launching "The Modern Review" in 1907 at Allahabad. After resigning the Principalship, he shifted the office of the "Review" to Calcutta. At that time, he owned no printing presses, nor did he engage a large number of workers as he does to-day. As far as possible, he did every kind of work in a magazine office all by himself, down to the packing of the copies for despatch to the post office when the situation made it necessary.

Within three or four years "The Modern Review" became the foremost Indian magazine with an international circulation. He bestowed particular care in printing an attractive cover page, and every issue of the journal contained an art-plate as frontispiece. Besides articles, he had, among the regular features, book-

reviews and a page devoted to the latest happenings in the scientific world. He also devoted some pages to the readers' views and criticisms of what appeared in his own journal.

After twenty years of sustained work, he found that his publications had been soundly established. By this time the country came to know his greatness. He was called to preside over some all-India conferences and address gatherings of importance. He delivered many written out and extempore speeches on such occasions, in his usual unemotional and argumentative manner. However, ill-health has now curtailed his public activities.

## Daily Life

Rising with the sun each morning, Ramananda enters his study, after prayer with his grandchildren and a simple breakfast. There he remains reading the daily newspapers and periodicals and marking items he finds interesting for reference when he commences writing his notes for the magazines. Eleven o'clock finds him in office, attending to the business side of his work by attesting his signature to chits, receipts, and letters. Back home by one, he rests for a while after lunch. Then he goes on working till nine, interrupted in the meantime only by the tea and dinner calls.

In appearance Ramananda resembles the picture of a Greek philosopher. Five feet seven inches tall, he is of medium build. His thin hair has grown grey with the crown almost bald. His eyes are round and a bit dark blue. To his soft, priest-like manners, old age has added charm. He shrinks from the contact of society. Though a septuagenarian, there is about him the primeval energy and directness of Nature.

He does not find it wearisome even to-day to write about thirty thousand words of comments for his magazines every month. In addition to that, he writes feature articles to his and other journals. What carries him on so cheerfully to do his work is his manner of life which is simple, and his system of work which is methodical. —"Triveni."

## Pleasing To Palate

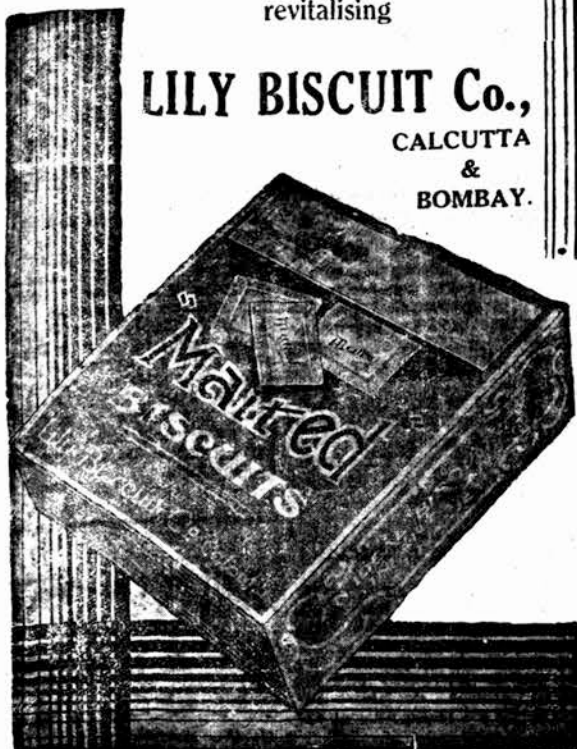
### "Malted" Biscuits

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Time

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LILY BISCUIT Co.,

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&  
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## SAFETY FIRST IN LONDON

### Creating Road-Sense In Children

One of the most important parts of the London "Safety First" Council's work is the creation of road sense in children, and some members of the council have felt in the past that instruction and supervision of this sort should be part of the normal machinery of local authorities. Something of this sort is now taking place, says the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian". At the council's meeting it was reported that the London County Council has circularised Metropolitan borough councils suggesting that a children's safety society committee should be set up in each borough and that each of these committees should include a representative from the London "Safety First" Council. Already fourteen Metropolitan boroughs have set up such committees and have invited the council to be represented on them. The council is also keeping in close touch with a number of children's safety first committees which have been set up outside the L.C.C. area.

Several Safety Weeks have been organised during the last few months by districts which were unable to take part in the London Safety Week last May. It is ex-

## NONAGENARIAN CYCLIST VISITS EX-KAISER

Former Kaiser Wilhelm was visited on October 27 by the oldest cyclist in the world, nonagenarian Heinrich Werner of Bonn, Germany, who as a German Railways official accompanied the Kaiser's train in imperial days and always has been on friendly terms with him says the "New York Times" Correspondent at Doorn. (The Netherlands).

Mr. Werner cycled from Bonn to Doorn to see his former master. He was cordially received by the former Kaiser and his second wife, Princess Hermine, and was invited to luncheon. He received autographed photographs from his hosts.

Later Mr. Werner cycled to The Hague, where he met Queen Wilhelmina and Princess Juliana driving from the palace. They had been informed of his arrival and greeted him cordially.

Mr. Werner plans to return to Bonn on his cycle.

It is extremely difficult to arrange one simultaneous Safety Week throughout the whole of so vast an area in London, and the chairman of the council suggested that they would probably have to consider holding local weeks at different times in future instead of, or perhaps in addition to, one week for the whole of London.



# In The World Of Bridge

## INSURANCE

By JOSEPHINE CULBERTSON

"Without Exception, World's Greatest Player and Teacher,"  
Says Ely Culbertson.

Many of the principles of play employed by experts are simple parallels to the ordinary prudence displayed by the good business man in the conduct of his affairs. A careful property owner doesn't know whether or not he will have a fire on his property. He does not content himself with hoping that he has no trouble. He takes out fire insurance. The expert player does not content himself with hoping for good breaks. He takes out insurance against bad breaks. Notice South's insurance in to-day's hand.

South, dealer.  
Neither side vulnerable.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |  |  |  |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| <p>           ♠ J 9 8 2<br/>           ♥ A K 10 4<br/>           ♦ K J 6<br/>           ♣ 3         </p>                                                                                                                                                           |  |  |  |
| <p>           ♠ 8<br/>           ♥ 8 7 4 3<br/>           ♦ Q J 9 8 6<br/>           ♣ 5 3         </p>                                                                                                                                                            |  |  |  |
| <p>           ♠ 7 5<br/>           ♥ J 8 7 5<br/>           ♦ Q 10 9<br/>           ♣ K 10 7 4         </p>                                                                                                                                                        |  |  |  |
| <p>           ♠ A K 10 8 4<br/>           ♥ Q 9 6 2<br/>           ♦ A 6 2<br/>           ♣ A         </p>                                                                                                                                                         |  |  |  |
| <p>           The bidding:<br/>           South West North East<br/>           1 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass<br/>           4 ♠ (1) Pass 4 ♠ (2) Pass<br/>           5 ♠ (3) Pass 5 NT (4) Pass<br/>           6 ♠ (5) Pass 6 ♠ (6) Pass<br/>           Pass Pass         </p> |  |  |  |

- (1) Asking bid.
- (2) Showing the King of diamonds and the Ace of hearts.
- (3) Asking for second-round control in hearts.
- (4) Showing the King of hearts.
- (5) Asking for third-round control of diamonds.
- (6) Denying the Queen of diamonds.

West opened the Queen of clubs, declarer winning with the Ace. Declarer saw that he would have no trouble with a normal heart break, and that he would have no trouble with a 4-1 break if he could only guess which of his opponents had the four hearts. But South was not content to expose his slam contract to the mercy of his guess. He decided to play the heart suit in such a way that if he guessed wrong he would still make the contract. South took two rounds of spades and took the first heart with dummy's King. The next heart was taken by the Queen.

Had East shown out, the marked finesse against West would have given declarer his contract. But West showed out and declarer had guessed wrong about the heart suit, but he continued without any worry.

The Ace of hearts was taken and the last heart put East on lead. If he led a diamond, it would be up to dummy's K-J; if he led a club, declarer would ruff in one hand and discard in the other.

Note that declarer's plan was to guard against letting West win a heart trick, since West could then lead "through" the diamond tenace. But declarer was perfectly satisfied to let East win a heart trick, if a heart trick had to be lost, since East would have to lead "up to" the diamond tenace.

### This Week's Brain Twister No. 84

|                                                                                                  |  |  |  |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| <p>           ♠ A J 4<br/>           ♥ —<br/>           ♦ A<br/>           ♣ J 6 6         </p>  |  |  |  |
| <p>           ♠ K 8<br/>           ♥ K 8 6<br/>           ♦ 9<br/>           ♣ K         </p>    |  |  |  |
| <p>           ♠ 9 6<br/>           ♥ 9<br/>           ♦ 4<br/>           ♣ 10 7 2         </p>   |  |  |  |
| <p>           ♠ Q 7<br/>           ♥ J 10 3<br/>           ♦ —<br/>           ♣ A 9         </p> |  |  |  |

Spades are trump. South leads and his side must win seven tricks.

### Solution to Last Week's Brain Twister No. 83

|                                                                                                   |  |  |  |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| <p>           ♠ 4 3<br/>           ♥ A Q 5<br/>           ♦ K 10<br/>           ♣ —         </p>  |  |  |  |
| <p>           ♠ Q 8 7<br/>           ♥ Q J 9 8<br/>           ♦ —<br/>           ♣ —         </p> |  |  |  |
| <p>           ♠ —<br/>           ♥ —<br/>           ♦ —<br/>           ♣ —         </p>           |  |  |  |
| <p>           ♠ 3<br/>           ♥ A K 9<br/>           ♦ 6<br/>           ♣ 5 5         </p>     |  |  |  |

Spades are trump. South leads and his side must take six tricks.

South leads a spade West discards a diamond and North discards the ten of clubs. East returns a heart, South winning with the King. A diamond finesse is then taken, North winning as cheaply as possible. The King of clubs is led, and West must discard a heart. The Ace of diamonds then squeezes East.

## ROMANCE OF FAIZPUR

(Continued from page 1)

checked towards Delhi until the field of Panipat decided that the throne of Delhi should know no Maratha occupant.

### In British Hands

From the east came the armies of the East India Company destined in the end to outstrip all its rivals. For some time the territory of East Khandesh was with Scindia and later according to the Treaty of Gwalior it passed into the hands of the English. Since then it has been under British rule.

Thus fits the panorama of a small village. It is a hurried survey of many centuries. The present condition is not altogether without its ray of hope. Faizpur has seen the achievements of many

## WORLD BOOM IN ARMS

The world's expenditure on armaments during 1935, established record for a time of peace, more than doubling the pre-war figure. This is revealed by the 1936 Year-Book on Armaments, published by the League of Nations, recently.

The Year-Book fails to give the aggregate expenditure for 1935 because of the impossibility of discovering Germany's expenditure. But the League's experts unofficially estimate world arms expenditure in 1935 as at least £1,800,000,000, £1,633,000,000 in 1934, and £833,000,000 in 1913.

a king and many an army from times immemorial and to-day it shall also see something unique—that the soul of India really dwells in villages. It is a novel idea and it has begun from Faizpur—may it live long!

## "Our Changing Laws"

### Barrister Talks About Mediaeval Barbarous Punishments

The terrifying sentences exorbitant fines imposed on the law breakers of Merry England in the days of William and Mary in comparison to the penalties exacted by the law in similar cases to-day were offered as reasonable argument against the often repeated charges that laws of the country were away behind the times, out of date, and ultra conservative, by J. Alex. Edmison, Montreal barrister, who recently addressed the members of the Canadian Progress Club.

Speaking on "Our Changing Laws," Mr. Edmison said that law and the lawyer had many times been the butt of a joke. Absurdities and impossibilities in house building had on occasions been attributed to out of date building laws, and according to legend Rip Van Winkle on returning to Sleepy Hollow had found everything changed except the laws which furnished the basis of legal argument.

Mr. Edmison read numerous excerpts from a statute book of 1704, giving club members a glimpse into the machinations of justice in the England of William and Mary.

In those days a £50 fine, and punishment for one hour each morning for three consecutive days on the Pillory in a public place, was imposed upon all who had done business as a broker without a licence. The modern taxi problem in Montreal also had a parallel in those days as shown by the law which fixed the number of licences for coaches and stage coaches in London to 700, and if more than that number of licences were granted the transportation commissioner was subject to a £100 fine.

Branding on the right cheek and a £500 fine was slapped down

on anybody who did not strictly conform to laws protecting the coin of the realm. Under another queer law all who presented theatrical shows within five miles of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge were declared outlawed as rogues and vagabonds.

A law awarding £100 to anybody who apprehended a highwayman who was later convicted, was abolished after one "racketeer" had collected according to official check £1,700 for convicting innocent men. A traveller on the highway would suddenly be confronted by a screaming woman accusing him of having robbed and attacked her, immediately two of the racketeer's men would pounce upon the innocent men, and as witness would lead him to the sheriff, later collecting the £100 reward when his body swung from the scaffold.

Mr. Edmison also mentioned queer laws of the time governing lotteries, religious practices and taxation.

## STALIN AT PEACE "IN THE OTHER WORLD"

Stalin has sent a Shavian reply from the Kremlin to a foreign correspondent in Moscow who asked him:

"Are you dead?"

Stalin's letter reads:

"As far as I know from the foreign Press, I left this sinful world a long time ago and etied in the long beyond."

"Since one cannot doubt such foreign Press dispatches unless one wants to be crossed off the list of civilised people, I request you to believe them and not to disturb my peace in the other world. (Signed) Stalin."

## ENZYMES DEVELOP BUDDING YOUTH TO BLOSSOMING MATURITY

Easily digested nourishment gives energy and strength. Such nourishment is found in "FALCON" Beer—for the Falcon Brewing process allows the ENZYMES to turn the nourishing elements of the Beer's ingredients into forms that can be digested easily and quickly.

In "FALCON" Beer you get body-building qualities as well as delicious flavour. That is why "FALCON" Beer is a valuable food as well as a delightful beverage. Drink "FALCON" Beer for health and pleasure.

## FALCON BEER

FAMOUS FOR 20 YEARS.



### \*ENZYMES

These are essential substances, present in digestive juices and in certain foods, that turn the nourishing elements of food into forms that living cells can assimilate. Without their aid, even living things would derive no nourishment from food. Their action is part of Nature's life process that supports all growth, development and maintenance of strength.

### "ENZYMES" BUILD HEALTH

Representatives:

S. P. HASKELL (EASTERN) LTD.

BOMBAY

CALCUTTA

# A SMILING SHEAF OF LETTERS

(Continued from page 6)

of my knowledge, information and belief, been in love with any other woman.

"And I verily believe therefore, that the remainder of the questions set out in the said letter do not arise.

"In the alternative, I say that if ever I have been attached to any other woman (which expression shall include also girl wherever the context so permit and/or requires) it would be putting it too high to call, describe or delineate such attachment as love.

"Particulars of Persons to Whom Attached.

Mother of deponent.

Sisters of same.

Maiden Aunt (one, wealthy).

"The attachment last mentioned is barred by the Statute of Limitations.

"Sworn by the above-mentioned Edwin Deo, before me, Richard Sykes, Commissioner for Oaths. Filed by the said Edwin Deo."

## IV

"Agreement made this blank day of blank one thousand nine hundred and umpty.

"Between Edwin Deo hereinafter known and described as the bridegroom of the one part and Angeline Roe hereinafter known and described as the bride of the other part.

"Whereas the bridegroom has offered to marry the bride.

"And whereas the bride has ac-

cepted to said offer of the bridegroom.

"Now, therefore, we, the said bridegroom of the one part and the said bride of the other part do hereby appoint Thursday, the blank day of blank one thousand nine hundred and umpty as the date of our marriage.

"To be holden and celebrated at the Parish Church of Holy Trinity, Muggleton, in the country of Chumshire according to the rites as by law established and the statutes in such cases made and provided. Anything heretofore to the contrary notwithstanding.

"In witness whereof we have hereto affixed our respective signatures in the presence of each other with two witnesses present at the same.

(Sd.) EDWIN DEO

(Sd.) ANGELINE ROE

(Witness) Tom Clarke

(Witness) Constance Patience

## V.

"Dear Angeline,

"This document is difficult for me to draw but I feel sure that you will agree that life together would be impossible for us. I therefore propose to fail, neglect and wholly refuse to implement the contract dated blank day of blank one thousand nine hundred and umpty, a copy of which

is now shown and produced to me, marked "Doe and Roe 2"

"Without prejudice to any claim right or title I may have to the return of the ring and/or other goods and chattels which I have heretofore given, transferred or assigned to you or which I may be legally compellable to give transfer or assign to you.

(Sd.) EDEN DEO."

(Witness) Tom Clarke.

## A Micawberian Letter

There is another style of letters, letters which abound in flourishes and grandiloquent language, an extravaganza, as it were of words and words and words. Those who have read Dickens's David Copperfield will easily recall the famous, classic character of Micawber. Some of his epistles merit a place in my collection. Here goes Mr. Micawber in a flourish of his pen:

"My dear Sir,

"Circumstances beyond my individual control have, for a considerable lapse of time, effected a severance of that intimacy, which, in the limited opportunities conceded to me in the midst of my professional duties, of contemplating the scenes and events of the past, tinged by the prismatic hues of memory, has ever afforded me, as it ever must continue to afford, gratifying emotions of no common description. This fact, my dear Sir, combined with the distinguished elevation to which your talents have raised you, deters me from presuming to aspire to the liberty of addressing the companion of my youth by the familiar appellation of Copperfield! It is sufficient to know that the name to which I do myself the honour to refer, will ever be treasured among the monuments of our house (I allude to the archives connected with our former lodgers, preserved by Mrs. Micawber) with sentiments of personal esteem amounting to affection.

"It is not for one situated, through his original errors and fortuitous combination of unpropitious events as is the fondered bark (if he may be allowed to assume so maritime a denomination), who now takes up the pen to address you—it is not, I repeat, for one so circumstances to adopt the language of compliment or congratulations. That he leaves to abler and purer hands.

"If your more important avocations should admit of your ever treating these imperfect characters thus far—which may be or may not be, as circumstances arise.—You will naturally inquire by what object I am influenced then, in inditing the present missive? Allow me to say that I fully defer to the reasonable character of the inquiry, and proceed to develop it, promising that it is "not" an object of pecuniary nature.

"Without more directly referring to any latent ability that may possibly exist on my part, of wielding the thunderbolt or directing the devouring and avenging flame in any quarter, I may be permitted to observe, in passing, that my brightest visions are for ever dispelled—that my peace is shattered and my power of enjoyment destroyed—that my heart is no longer in the right place—and that I no more erect before my fellow men. The canker is in the flower. The cup is bitter to the brim. The worm is at its work, and will soon dispose of its victim—the sooner the better. But I will not digress.

"Placed in the mental position of peculiar painfulness, beyond the assuaging reach even of Mrs.

Micawber's influence, though exercised in the tripartite character of woman, wife and mother, it is my intention to fly for a short period and devote a respite of eight and forty hours to revisiting some metropolitan scenes of the past enjoyment. Among other havens of domestic tranquillity and peace of mind, my stating that I shall be (D. V.) on the outside of the South Wall of that place of incarnation on civil process, the day after tomorrow, at seven in the evening precisely. My object in this epistolary communication is accomplished.

"I do not feel warranted in soliciting my former friend, Mr. Copperfield, or my former friend Mr. Thomas Traddles of the Inner Temple, if that gentleman is still existent and forthcoming, to condescend to meet me and read new (so far as may be) our past relations of the olden time, I confine myself to throwing out the observation, that at the hour and place I have indicated may be found such ruined vestiges as yet remain.

of a Fallen Tower.

WILKINS MICAWBER."

## An Obituary Circular

Two brothers at Bombay sent out to their patrons on the death of their father, who had been the head of the firm, the following circular letter, which ran:—

"We have the pleasure to inform you that our respected father departed this life on the 10th instant. His business will be conducted by his beloved sons whose names are given below.

"The opium market is quiet. At Malwa Rs. 1,500 per chest.

Of death, where is thy Sting? Of grave, where is thy Victory?

We remain, Etc. Etc."

Don't tell me that the above letter was written under the influence of opium, for it was not, though it might very much look as if it was?

## QUICK RELIEF

From PAIN and SUFFERING

Yeast-Vite not only relieves pain and discomfort but tones the whole system as well! It nourishes the nerves and purifies the blood too. Whether your trouble is Indigestion or "Nerves," Headaches or general Out-of-sorts, you need Yeast-Vite!

### YEAST-VITE RELIEVES

NERVE PAINS - IN 5/15 MINS.  
HEADACHES - IN 5/15 MINS.  
LASSITUDE - IN 10/20 MINS.  
DEPRESSION - IN 10/20 MINS.  
"NERVES" - IN 10/20 MINS.  
INDIGESTION - IN 15/30 MINS.  
EXHAUSTION - IN 15/30 MINS.  
INSOMNIA - IN 30/60 MINS.  
RHEUMATISM - IN 24 HOURS.  
CONSTIPATION IN 36 HOURS.  
IMPURE BLOOD IN 36 HOURS.

### NO CURE - NO PAY

Simply obtain a 20 tablet bottle of Irving's YEAST-VITE Tablets from any Stores. Take as directed, and if you are not thoroughly satisfied, post the empty carton to us including the dealer's receipt, and your money will be refunded in full.

From All Retailers & Stores in Bottles of 20 Tablets, 50 Tablets and 100 Tablets.

### WARNING

We cannot too strongly warn purchasers in India not to be misled by any so-called "Just-as-good" imitations which are worthless and fraudulent. To ensure obtaining the only genuine "YEAST-VITE," see that you get the new-shaped bottle as illustrated, with the name "YEAST-VITE" stamped in the glass.

IRVING'S  
**Yeast-Vite**

Agents for Bombay:—CAMA NORTON & CO.,

23, Meadows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.



Don't suffer days of pain and ill-health get relief in a few minutes

From the first dose of Yeast-Vite you feel Renewed—Refreshed—Reinvigorated. PAIN disappears! WEAKNESS is changed to STRENGTH! Life becomes Happy—Joyous—WORTH LIVING.

**NOTE**  
LOOK FOR  
THIS SHAPED  
BOTTLE—  
AND ACCEPT  
NO OTHER





## A FIGHTER'S SLOGAN

Red Ripper and Sam Sluggo nearly knocked out each other with a punch to the right eye. The fight might have ended in a draw had not Red's manager spurred him on with a slogan. To find this slogan start with a certain letter and count clockwise the number of spaces indicated by the figure accompanying each letter on which your count stops. The unused letters are to be arranged to spell a word that tells what Red did.

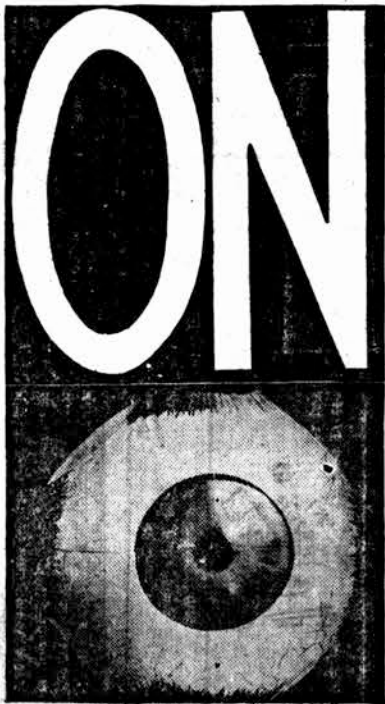


(For solution see page 63.)

## MYSTIC REBUS

IN the ancient Egyptian city of On, which is the modern Heliopolis, or City of the Sun, archaeologists discovered on the walls of a fallen temple a carving of what they at first accepted as some mystic symbol. Investigation, however, disclosed the fact that it was the work of some practical joker, probably a tourist who directed his ability as a puzzlist toward having some fun at the expense of a group of serious-minded scientists.

The symbol is a rebus, the solution of which is a word familiar to everyone. What is it?



(For solution see page 63.)

## Trotsky In Exile

**Russian Revolutionary Chief Writes In Isolated Villa In Norway—Wife, Maid And Police His Only Associates**

The Starsland (Norway) correspondent of the Associated Press of America writes:—

In a comfortable villa by the sea lives Leon Trotsky, guarded day and night by the police. He was brought to the villa one sunny afternoon for the first time; he saw the magnificent view along the Oslo Fjord.

His initial request to the police was to be provided with a room or log on a veranda facing the Fjord. The wish was granted. Every afternoon and evening now Mr. Trotsky sits on the balcony

and watches the ships at sea, bound for Oslo and ports of the world.

Deprived of most of his friends and with his private life open to authorities for minute inspection, the exiled revolutionary works long hours at his self-appointed tasks. Many of his one-time friends are dead or have turned against him—dead because they followed him or no longer friends because they are convicted his enemies are political herew

Now it is more difficult than to enter the villa, where Mr. Trotsky

## AUTUMN LEAVES



ON September 22 occurs the Fall Equinox when Summer says farewell until next year and colorful Autumn takes her place. Then along comes Jack Frost with his array of colors to paint the leaves. All nature-lovers find delight in gathering great clusters of the vividly colored leaves, a fact which inspired Pamela, the puzzlist poet, to pen a puzzle poem of missing rhymes. Each missing word, the letters of which are indicated by asterisks, is the name of a variety of leaf. Complete the rhymes by supplying each missing word. Here it is: A pleasant partime, Beth believes, Is gathering gorgeous Autumn leaves. Bob found some from the (1) \* \* \* \* \* He showed the teacher once in class. Beth and Bob press the leaves, you see, And write down facts about each tree. They wrote these lovely words about the (2) \* \* \* \* \* "This lovely tree grows very tall, but

It does not matter, for upon the ground Is where the fallen leaves are found." Says Bob: "This leaf is from a tree that's staple. It comes from a fine and stately (3) \* \* \* \* \* When among the leaves the two children poke They find the golden leaves of a sturdy (4) \* \* \* \* \* Bob who guides his toy ship by its helm Finds so many leaves of the great (5) \* \* \* \* \* Beth writes in her book and quick as a flash She lists many facts about the (6) \* \* \* \* \* Of the fruit tree leaves Bob prepers the (7) \* \* \* \* \* And sends his cousin Cora some. Beth also picks the leaves of the (8) \* \* \* \* \* Which, of course, makes her feel quite merry. That night with his head upon the pillow, Bob realizes that he has no leaves of the (9) \* \* \* \* \* Beth sees a bird sitting on its lofty perch, Which is covered with the leaves of the (10) \* \* \* \* \* When the bird flies away Beth lets out a screech As she finds some leaves of the (11) \* \* \* \* \* Bob picks some leaves of (12) \* \* \* \* \* Finer ones he never saw before. Thus Beth and Bob find both work and play Which brings them health and happiness every day. As they approach an abandoned hut They gather many leaves of the (13) \* \* \* \* \* Thus Beth and Bob find both work and play Which brings them health and happiness every day.

### A Problem

THE difference between two numbers, which are composed of the same three digits whose total is 15, is 396. The digits of the smaller number are in the reversed order of the digits of the larger number.

The middle digit of both numbers is the same. In the larger number it is two less than the first digit and two more than the last digit. In the smaller number the middle digit is two less than the last digit and two more than the first.

With these clues how quickly can you find the two numbers?

(For solution see page 63.)

lives with his wife. Police officers have been stationed at numerous vantage points throughout the surrounding grounds and at the house itself. Strangers are stopped even on the near-by highroad and thoroughly examined before being allowed to proceed.

But Mr. Trotsky keeps busy behind the police shield created when the government decided he should be isolated following the sensational counter-revolutionary trial in Moscow, which ended the death of the sixteen defendants.

Mr. Trotsky is content with his new mode of living. It was said by Michael Puntervold, his lawyer, although his letters, telephone calls and telegrams are censored

by the police. He told his lawyer the only thing he missed was his secretarial assistance. Before his internment he dictated everything to one of his two secretaries.

Now he must do his work in longhand since he found he was too old to learn typing himself. His wife assists by attending to his office duties.

Since he was taken to Storsand for internment, Mr. Trotsky has seen only his Norwegian lawyer, a French lawyer and, on occasion, a Norwegian journalist who was an old friend.

His wife, a maid and the police are the only others whom Mr. Trotsky sees.

# Cross-Word Puzzle

With Questions  
and Answers

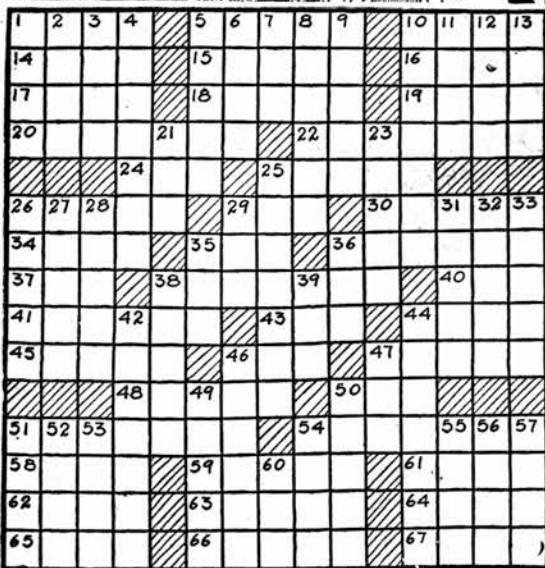
## HORIZONTAL

- 1—Suspend.
- 6—What is the historical surname of the Mogul dynasty?
- 10—Identical.
- 14—Smell.
- 15—Wear away.
- 16—Native compounds.
- 17—Administrative unit of Attica.
- 18—What is the title of the sovereign of Abyssinia?
- 19—Who wrote "The Magic Mountain"?
- 20—Makes a violent expiration of breath.
- 22—What Italian artist is often considered the link between the ancient and modern schools of painting?
- 24—Permit.
- 25—Small Old World carnivore.
- 26—Declined.
- 28—Crazed.
- 30—Small part.
- 34—Not at home.
- 35—Protective cloth worn under the chin by children.
- 36—Authoritative order.
- 37—Large vessel for treating something in a liquid.
- 38—Hastened.
- 40—The fruit-bearing part of a cereal plant.
- 41—Obliterated.
- 43—Tavern.
- 44—Persian fairy.
- 45—What city is the county-seat of Dallas County, Alabama?
- 46—Thing; in law.
- 47—Darmstadt is the capital of what state of Germany?
- 48—The land or estate of an Anglo-Saxon.
- 49—An artificially raised plant.
- 51—Bandages.
- 54—What modern novelist wrote "Studs Lonigan"?
- 55—Italian coin.
- 59—Fruit of the oak.
- 61—Mental image.
- 62—Persia.
- 63—Soup with thickening.
- 64—Designating the lowest tides.
- 65—Tissue.
- 66—Ushers to one's place.
- 67—Concludes.

## VERTICAL

- 1—Coal scuttles.
- 2—Seaport of Arabia.
- 3—What is the commercial center of Seward Peninsula?
- 4—Who said, "Go West, young man"?
- 5—Who wrote the long poem entitled, "John Brown's Body"?
- 6—Greek god of war.
- 7—Quagmire.
- 8—Evolved.
- 9—Electrically, a non-conducting substance.
- 10—Pertaining to the body.
- 11—Street urchin.
- 12—Bill of fare.
- 13—Anglo-Saxon slave.
- 21—The name for certain localities in Western England where the letter S is pronounced like Z.

- 22—Measured out.
- 23—Who was believed by Mohammed to have dictated the Koran?
- 26—Flutter.
- 27—Cognizant.
- 28—A British province of the Union of South Africa.
- 29—Evergreen tree.
- 31—Gets complete advantage of.
- 32—Heads.
- 33—Weird.
- 35—Undeveloped shoot.
- 36—Lair.
- 37—Tract of waste land.
- 38—Those in power.
- 42—Who wrote the opera, "The Bartered Bride"?
- 44—Pertaining to the doctrines of Peter.
- 46—Save.
- 47—Possessive pronoun.
- 49—Piles.
- 50—Sections of a window.
- 51—Cut lengthwise.
- 52—Slender rod of metal.
- 53—Inland sea of Russia.
- 54—Utter peevish expressions.
- 55—Paradise.
- 56—A soft, heavy metallic element.
- 57—Licks up.
- 60—Anglo-Saxon money of account.



(The solution of this puzzle will appear in our issue of next Sunday.)



## Cryptogram of the Bowlers

When the first pioneers drove their Conco-loga wagons down the broad valley of Sloecreek to found the little settlement destined to grow into the metropolis of Blinkville, each of the hardy frontiersmen carried, along with his trusty flintlock, a large wooden ball. For though these trail-blazers would willingly forego all the luxuries of civilization, not for an instant would they give up their favorite pastime of bowling.

The first tract of land cleared in the primeval forest was not for a stockade or a meeting-house, but to

give the settlers a green on which to bowl. Those early Blinkvillers taught their game to the Indians and, whereas the other colonials wrested their lands by force from the aborigines, the first inhabitants of Blinkville won their home-steads by bowling.

Whatever sturdy qualities of their forbears the modern Blinkvillers may have lost, there is one characteristic that they have inherited from their ancestors. This is their love for bowling. To be sure, there is some difference of opinion as to how the game should be played, with the result that

each rugged individualist plays the game to suit himself and innocent passers-by are violently precipitated into the sport. Yet, as may be gathered from the accompanying sketch, the game is not without its fascinations.

Substitute a letter for each of the figures shown in the picture. If you choose the correct letters the groups of figures will form words and the words will make up a proverb, which the Blinkvillers use as an excuse when they shirk their tasks to indulge in their favorite sport of bowling.

(For solution see page 63.)

## THE BAFFLING

### BALLOONS

**PUZZLE PETE** is flying what he calls a "balloon-plane," which is of great interest to air-minded readers. For the puzzle-minded reader Pete has devised this interesting problem.

Start with the one-letter word defined below and write its single letter on one of the balloons. Then, write a second letter on another balloon which connects with the first balloon, so as to have a two-letter word. Add another letter to a third balloon to form a three-letter word. Keep



on adding letters in this manner till all the balloons are accounted for. In spelling the words, you can proceed from balloon to balloon only when they are connected by a single straight line.

Here are the definitions of the words to be used: 1. Indefinite article. 2. Sixth tone in the diatonic scale. 3. To affect with pain or uneasiness. 4. A person who knowingly utters falsehood. 5. Beds of wild beasts. 6. A common seaman. 7. Girl's name. 8. Thermal units.

(For solution see page 63.)



(Solution of last week's Crossword puzzle)

## Riddles

**WHAT** is that which can be found inside the wood and outside the wood all at the same time?

...

2. In what way are the studio of a sculptor and a book of arithmetic alike?

...

3. Why is a gas-burning furnace always hot, even when the fuel is shut off?

...

4. What is the difference between a glutton and a very hungry person?

...

5. When does a bill cease to be a bill?

(For solution see page 63.)



## Card Magic

A VERY clever bit of magic with cards which the amateur conjurer can add to his repertoire of tricks is called the "Three Pile Trick." It is performed as follows:

The magician takes 27 cards from the deck and deals them, faces up, in three piles. As he does this he asks someone secretly to select a card and remember in which pile it is.

After dealing the cards the conjurer requests his friend to point out the pile containing the chosen card. The magician then gathers up the three piles of cards, placing between the other two the pile in which the selected card is found.

The conjurer deals the cards in three piles, as before, and again asks which pile contains the chosen card. Then he picks up the three piles, putting the one containing the selected card between the other two piles. For the third time the conjurer deals the cards in three piles, just as before. As he does so he notes the middle card of each pile. Then he asks that the pile containing the chosen card be indicated.

The magician then names the secretly selected card, since as a result of its manipulation it should be the center card of one of the three piles.

## HIDDEN MAXIM



(For solution see page 63.)

PRISCILLA PEDAGOG, who is the principal of the Podunk public school, has an interesting and effective way of impressing upon the mind of her pupils the words of wisdom contained in proverbs. To do this the teacher uses checkerboard puzzles, each of the sixty-four squares containing a letter.

Each pupil is given a copy of the lettered checkerboard and instructed to start at a certain letter, which he must find for himself, and trace out the words of the concealed motto by moving from square to square in any direction, horizontally, vertically or diagonally. Each letter is to be used only once.

Can you find the hidden maxim in this checkerboard puzzle?

## Do Your Own Telegraphing

### German Postal Department's Enterprise

(By Sontag, Civil Engineer of the Reich Postal Department).

In 1928 the German Postal Department decided to introduce a uniform telegraphic apparatus, the so-called automatic telegraphist, in place of the manifold types in vogue. The fundamental idea was to simplify communication and make telegraphing more reliable, quicker and more economic. The automatic telegraphist is similar to an ordinary typewriter and is similarly operated with the great advantage of possible manipulation by anyone able to type without extra training. There are quite a number of subscribers to the new method of dialing telegrams over the ordinary wires.

Since despatching the messages requires no special technical training it has been possible to install them in private concerns for use by management or staff. Telegraph wires connecting two subscribers are hired out by the hour or permanently say to business concerns, newspapers or banks. Apart from speeding up the despatch and receipt of information after the manner of dialing a phone call, all misunderstanding is avoided for any arrangements agreed upon, instructions, and the like are there black on white ready for future reference and can be filed. The method is particularly satisfactory for communication in foreign languages and preferable to phone calls. Moreover, there is more chance of keeping information thus imparted for received confidential than over the phone.

Widespread installation has hitherto been hampered by the question of costs which would be required for exclusive use of the lines, so that so far only firms with excessive telegraphic intercourse were able to benefit. Besides restriction of communication to a single partner is undesirable and impedes general activity.

In order to make the undeniable advantages of automatic telegra-

phy more general the Postal Department has permitted it on existing telephone-lines whereby aside from the dialing machine only the additional mechanism for telegraphic use of trunk lines must be installed. In general, the ordinary lines are used for telegraphic communication through the manipulation of a special set of switches, in the present instance, however, the more expensive long distance lines are necessary. This entails full fees for trunk calls.

Intending subscribers who are domiciled out of reach of any of the exchanges mentioned above can be joined by special lines. Thus there are subscribers in Dresden and Leipzig operating over Berlin, and some in Cuxhaven joined to Hamburg. This necessitates a telegraph line to the exchange and

costs the relatively high fees for the line exclusively reserved for this purpose. They have the advantage, however, of being able to communicate with other subscribers at the extraordinary low local telegraph rates.

Foreign countries such as Holland, Switzerland and France are joined to Germany's automatic telegraph system. It is being enlarged as quickly as possible so that the high costs which are always entailed in new installations of such revolutionary nature may be reduced by greater turnover.

This form of telegraphy is already becoming very popular and, judging by the progress made, it can be assumed that as the system spreads, greater use will be made of it. It is not impossible that as time goes by further facilities will develop which will permit of telegraphic exchange of communications at negligible cost without the Postal Department being deprived of the revenue needed for installation and maintaining the lines. One thing is certain, nothing will be left undone to mobilize the latest technical improvements wherever possible.

## HUSBAND GIVEN UP FOR DEAD

### Returns Home In Time For His Wife's Wedding

An Enoch Arden story—But with a different ending. It concerns a man at Novi, Yugoslavia, who, given up for dead, arrived home in time for his wife's wedding.

At the outbreak of the war, Pawel Radek was called to the Colours soon after marrying a pretty girl named Ljuba. Eventually he was taken prisoner by the Russians and sent to Siberia. He was released at the end of the war, but decided to travel and not to return home until he had made a small fortune.

Now, having fulfilled his ambition, he has returned to his native village after 22 years' absence. He arrived at his home at night. He found it brilliantly lit and a large crowd of people inside drinking wine and singing wedding songs.

"Don't You Remember?" He entered, unrecognised. Ac-

cording to custom he was offered food and drink. As he ate he was told that two days previously his wife Ljuba had received an official statement declaring her missing husband dead. At that moment the company was celebrating her marriage with a neighbour.

For a time the husband who had returned from the dead sat silently watching the happy scene. Then he walked over to his wife and said quietly: "Don't you remember me?"

Momentarily the woman was dumbfounded. Then she flung her arms around his neck with a cry of joy.

The first person to congratulate the reunited couple was husband No. 2, who immediately renounced all claims to his 'bride'.

## SEX

### APPEAL

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# The Humorist At Large



Oculist: "You are very short-sighted. How many lines can you read on that card without glasses?"  
Patient: "What card?"



Customs Officer: "Please unpack—I must see what is in that package."



Householder: "Have you any means of support?"  
William: "No, I'm divorced."



"Which tooth is it?"



"Jolly party, wasn't it, George?"



"But I thought you had to throw it at the ship!"

## "Ignorance Our Greatest Curse"

### Lord Sankey On Cures For The World's Indigestion

Viscount Sankey, opening new buildings at Ruskin College, Oxford, said that the nations, like individuals, were suffering from indigestion.

"The machine", he declared, "has triumphed over man."

"Music, speech, even reading, writing and arithmetic, have been mechanised. These discoveries have come upon us so rapidly that the world has not been able to assimilate them or to assess their value."

"It is to be feared that many quack medicines are being tried, but panaceas are impossible."

"But the indigestion is a passing ailment, and, although men will

no longer remain in that fabric of habit which they have so laboriously built up, the human mind and human society will adapt themselves, as they always have done, to their new environment."

"No new gospel is necessary. The real difficulty is how to apply an old gospel to a new set of facts."

"On education and learning the safety of the world depends. Ignorance is our greatest curse."

"The learning that is wanted is learning to know what other people's desires are; learning to know what other people's ambitions and rights are, and learning to know what justice is, not only for other people, but for ourselves, and how to obtain it."

"And for the purpose of obtaining it, liberty of thought and opinion is required; the liberty, too, of expressing and publishing our opinions temperately and reasonably, and without fear of the consequences."

### NO MORE CASTOR OIL

Stop taking Castor Oil and other liquids that have bitter and disagreeable taste. Take instead CASTOPHENE, the sweet pleasant and effective chocolate Laxative. No swallowing, no bitter taste. At all Chemists.

### DO YOU KNOW?

Peradeniya botanical gardens in Ceylon are the second best in the world, surpassed by those at Buitenzorg, in Java.

Harold Lloyd's severest critic is his wife Mildred Davis Lloyd.

Haarlem in New York is entirely inhabited by the black although it is right in the middle of a white area.

Madam Ganna Walska who has come to India to study re-incarnation claims to be the re-incarnated soul of the Neapolitan III's mistress Countess Verasis-Casiglione.

Max Baer, world's greatest boxing champion prefers to be styled a "barrel baritone".

Boxing is not a paying profession. Not more than ten boxers in Great Britain have an income greater than that of an average bus-driver.

Sir James Jeans who has solved the toughest astronomical problems, spends hours in his garden wondering what to call his newborn son.

Conrad Nigel drinks milk be-

## HIT LEOPARD AND WON RACE

Speeding through the Bushveld at 60 miles an hour, F. R. H. Hopley and C. L. E. Engelbrecht, driving a Terraplane, ran over a leopard damaging their radiator and lamps in the collision.

This, however, did not prevent them from winning the Golden Jubilee Nairobi-Rand Road Race. They were the first to arrive here to-night at 10-14 p.m., having finished the race in 59hr., 10 min.

Though the cars taking part in the race covered over half the Continent of Africa in the longest and most hazardous race in the world, only 34 minutes separated the first third at the finishing point.

Westcob and Broderick (Ford V8) were second in 59 hr., 21 min., and Dutoit Rosen (Chrysler) third in 59hr., 44 min.

All the existing Nairobi-Rand records were broken, the previous shortest time for the route being 6½ days.

### A SPLITTING JOKE

Mr. Philip Guedalla, the author, proposed in a broadcast last month in London to found, organise and lead a British organisation called "Friends of the Infinitive" as an offset to the new French body "Friends of the Imperfect Subjunctive".

"We have not yet", he said, "Chosen the colour of our uniform, but we propose zealously and ruthlessly, in season and out of season day by day, week by week, and year by year, in Great Britain, and (weather permitting) in the Irish Free State, proceed with our objectives until they are achieved".

### PARACHUTE LEAP AT 126.

Parachute jumping is not for the aged. Sakhari Geladze, who claims to be 126 year old, has discovered this after leaping from a parachute tower, says a Tiflis correspondent.

The local paper described his feat as a sensation and an achievement. "Pravda", Communist Party organ, was not impressed. It reprimanded its contemporary, stating coldly that "parachute jumping is the business of youth."

### SCOUTS ABANDON SWASTIKA.

Owing to the political significance on the Continent of the swastika, its use as a Thanks Badge which is given as a recognition of services to the Scout movement has been abandoned.

At a Scouts' conference at Norwich last month it was stated that there had been cases in which the old badge had been misunderstood on the Continent.

### ANTHONY EDEN ON EGYPTIAN STAMPS

Mr. Anthony Eden, the Foreign Secretary, will be the central figure on a new set of Egyptian stamps to be issued shortly in commemoration of the signature of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of Alliance.

The stamps will represent the scene in the Locarno Room at the Foreign Office during the signing of the Treaty.

According to Professor Laird of Colgate, persons of different families smell different and races smell different.

Croatian nationalist revolutionaries although part and parcel of the Yugoslavian state circulate their own money and print their own postage stamps.



# LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

Diner: "Yes, I know fish is brain food, but I don't care so much for fish. Ain't there some other brain food?"

Waiter: "Well, there's noodle soup."

He: "Wasn't it rather painful to have your ears pierced for earrings?"

She: "Not at all. They are quite used to being bored."

Visitor: Your boy said that when he got to town he was going to tell some o' those city folks where they got off.

Farmer: Well, that's what he's a-in'. He's a conductor on the elevated.

The Irish are proverbially linked with humorous bulls; one day the mistress of the house heard a knock at the door, and afterwards asked the servant who had called. "It was a gentleman, ma'am, looking for the wrong house," was the answer.

"No, no," the horse breeder protested, "I wouldn't dare sell you that yearling for a thousand dollars. Why, my wife loves that little fellow. She'd cry her eyes out."

"Too bad," mourned the prospective buyer, turning to go.

"But," added the breeder, "boost it dol. 500 and we'll let her cry."

## SOLUTIONS OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

**BAFFLING BALLOONS:** The letters filled in the balloons spell the following words: A, La, All, Liar, Liars, Sailor, Rosalie, Calories.

**Cryptogram:** The 33 figures represent the letters that spell the 10 words of the hidden maxim: All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.

**Autumn Leaves:** The names of the leaves are: 1, Sassafras. 2, Walnut. 3, Maple. 4, Oak. 5, Elm. 6, Ash. 7, Plum. 8, Cherry. 9, Willow. 10, Birch. 11, Beech. 12, Sycamore. 13, Chestnut.

**Fighter's Slogan:** Start with the letter keyed S8 and you spell out the words of the following two sentences: "Sock him, Red. The wind's behind you." The three unused letters, W, N and O, are arranged to spell the word WON.

**Mystic Rebus:** The solution of the rebus is the word ONION, which is suggested by the position of the two letter, ON and the Eye, thus On I(eye) On.

**Riddles:** 1. Bark of a tree outside the wood of a tree, but inside of the wood or forest. 2. Both are full of figures. 3. Because it is never cooled (cold). 4. One eats too long and the other longs to eat. 5. When it becomes due (dew).

**Problem:** The two numbers are 753 and 357.

**Hidden Proverb:** Number the lettered squares from one to 64 in eight horizontal lines. Then start with the letter A in square No. 37 and move through the squares numbered as follows: 29, 20, 38, 46, 45, 44, 26, 28, 20, 21, 22, 23, 31, 39, 47, 55, 51, 53, 52, 51, 43, 35, 27, 10, 11, 3, 12, 4, 5, 13, 14, 6, 7, 15, 8, 16, 21, 32, 40, 48, 56, 64, 63, 62, 61, 60, 59, 58, 57, 56, 49, 42, 41, 34, 33, 26, 25, 18, 17, 10, 9, 1, 2. This spells out the concealed proverb: Action no matter how great, without any purpose or direction, has little value.

"Don't touch that jellyfish. Betty."

"It's all right, Mummy—it's set."

Film Director: "In this part you have to do a number of funny falls. How are you on falls?" Applicant (confidently): "I rank next to Niagara."

Mother: As soon as you are asleep the angels will come into your room and guard you.

Betty: Oh! Well, take my chocolates off the dressing-table and put them under my pillow, please.

"Can't your Lordship change the date of the execution from Friday to some other day?" pleaded the prisoner just sentenced to death for murder.

"Why do you wish it changed?" asked the judge kindly.

"Because, my Lord, Friday is my unlucky day."

Two men had dined and wine very well, and were walking home. Presently one of them leaned heavily on his friend.

"D'you know," he said, with a far-away look in his eyes, "that when I was born I weighed only two and a half pounds?"

"Most remarkable," said the other weakly. "Did you live?"

"Did I? You should see me now. I weigh thirteen stones."

A clerk had stolen a sum of money, and his employer was asking advice from his friends as to how he should be dealt with.

"Get rid of him at once," said an Englishman.

"Keep him and deduct a sum from his wages," advised a Scot.

"But," said the employer, "the amount he has embezzled is far greater than his wages."

"Then raise his wages," quoth an Irishman.

A burglar's wife was being cross-examined.

"Madam, you are the wife of the prisoner?"

"Yes."

"You knew he was a burglar when you married him?"

"Yes."

"May I ask how you came to marry such an individual?"

"You may," snapped the witness. "I was getting old, and had to choose between a burglar and a lawyer."

There was once a man who wanted to engage an office boy. There was a long line of boys waiting at the door in response to a notice in the newspaper.

"Well, my lad," said the man to one who looked like a good prospect, "you've seen the long line of boys outside waiting for this job. Is there any particular reason why you should have the job?"

"Yes, sir," replied the boy. "I'm the only boy who brought his dinner."

He got the job.

A hard-up sportsman bought a hunter and put off payments for a time. When a week or two later, he met the man who sold him the horse, he tried to shuffle out of the bargain.

"I am not satisfied with that animal," he said.

"Why, what's the trouble?" asked the seller.

"Well, it won't hold its head up," said the sportsman.

"Oh, that's all right, sir. It's his pride. Just you wait till he's paid for."

First Foreigner (airing his English): "How are you, I hope?"

Second Foreigner: "Thank you, no doubt!"

He: "How would you classify a telephone girl? Business or profession?"

She: "Neither—it's a calling." —The Blue Bell.

Mrs. Scallop: "It says here that women have more courage than men."

Mr. Scallop: "Yes, I can't imagine a man with only a quarter in his pocket trying on five or six suits of clothes."

"Yes, we spent our holiday motoring on the Continent. It was glorious."

"Motoring abroad, eh? You must have passed some glorious scenery."

"Oh, we must have done. Why, we averaged 400 miles a day."

First Farmer: "Which is correct—a hen is sitting or a hen is setting?"

Second Farmer: "I don't know, and I don't care. All I worry about is, when she cackles—is she laying or lying?"

An old dorky was sent to the hospital, and one of the nurses put a thermometer in his mouth to take his temperature. Presently when the doctor made his round he asked:

"Well, Mcs2, have you had any nourishment?"

"A lady done gimme a piece of glass to suck on, boss, but I'se still pow'ful hungry."

Johnny: "Mom, won't you give me that candy now?"

Mom: "Ddn't I tell you I wouldn't give you any unless you kept still?"

Johnny: "Yes, but—"

Mom: "Well, the longer you keep still, the sooner you'll get it."

"Pardon me," said the stranger, "are you a resident here?"

"Yes," was the answer. "I've been here goin' on fifty years. What kin I do for you?"

"I am looking for a criminal lawyer," said the stranger. "Have you any here?"

"Well," said the other, "we're pretty sure we have, but we can't prove it."

No sooner had the little family talk on economy ended than the postman arrived. "That's another bill!" said father. "Just as we have decided to put something aside for a rainy day." "Well, that's all right, dear," replied mother. "This is the account for my raincoat."

Gentleman (who is visiting, to little boy of the house): "And why won't you let me take you on the river in a nice boat?"

Little Boy: "Oh, please, Mr. Tubbs, because I heard pa tell ma that you can hardly keep your head above water, and—and—I can't swim."

Teacher: Name a great inventor and his chief inventions.

Pupil: Thomas A. Edison. He invented electricity. And then he invented the phonograph and the radio, so people would stay up all night and use his electric light bulbs."

Agnes wanted a kitten, but her mother would not let her have one. Agnes was taken sick and it was found that an operation was necessary. Her mother promised her the finest kitten that she could find, if she would be a brave little girl.

As she was coming out of the anaesthetic the nurse heard her muttering. Stopping over she heard these words: "It's a bum way to get a cat."

A party of sailors were being shown over the cathedral by a guide.

"Behind the altar," he told them, "lies Richard the Second. In the churchyard outside lies Mary Queen of Scots; also Henry the Eighth. And who," he demanded halting above an unmarked flagstone, "who do you think is a-lying ere?"

"Well," answered a salt, "I don't know for sure, but I have my suspicions."

One morning a young clerk reported to his chief that he had lost the key of the safe containing important books and documents.

"But I gave you a duplicate key," said the chief. "You haven't lost that as well, I suppose?"

"No, sir, I know where that is!"

"Well, then, you can open the safe."

"Please, sir I thought I might lose the duplicate key, so I put it in the safe!"

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"LIGATURE"

# RIGHT OF FREE SPEECH

I was greatly interested in the newspaper comments on the recent conviction of a Fascist for making libellous statements about the Jews and thus "effecting a public mischief". I was particularly interested to notice that the papers which approved most heartily of the conviction of the Fascist are those which, as a rule, are the most passionate defenders of free speech.

This makes it clear that even those of us who believe most ardently in the right of free speech do not believe that the right of free speech should be unlimited. The right of free speech can be abused like any other right, and when this occurs—especially when it occurs at the expense of ourselves or the party we favour—we have no objection to the suppression of the free speaker. In other words nearly all of us believe in some kind of censorship.

## EVIL IN PRACTICE.

I have never been able to agree with those people who maintain that a censorship is an evil thing in principle. The chief objection to a censorship (in the exact sense of the word) seems to me that it is sometimes an evil thing and usually a foolish thing in practice. If it were possible to find a perfect censor—which means a censor who was in perfect agreement with myself—I should not mind even a censorship of books. Many of those who write on the subject, however, argue on the assumption that an author is a person whose right of free speech should be almost unlimited.

A few years ago two Americans wrote a treatise in which they claimed that no book should be suppressed, however obscene. It would be interesting to know whether they would concede the same liberty to libel as to obscenity. After all, a book accusing the Jews of ritual murder is quite as much a book as a pornographic novel. If a book is in itself a sacred thing on which neither a censor nor the police should in any circumstances be permitted to lay a profane hand, it logically follows that a book

## ROBERT LYND DISCUSSES THE PROBLEM OF CENSORSHIP

libelling the Jews ought to be allowed free publication. And if libel of the kind in book-form is to be permitted, why not the same libel in a newspaper.

### KIPLING LIBELS THE IRISH.

I am sure that many a good nineteenth-century Radical would have asked this question, if anyone had proposed to prosecute a journalist for libelling the Jews. The Radical was extremely reluctant to interfere with the freedom even of speech that he loathed. I do not think that any Radical ever called for the prosecution of Rudyard Kipling or the scores of other writers who libelled the Irish. Yet Kipling's ballad "Cleared" was as bitter a libel on the Irish M.P.'s as anything the Fascist writer has published about the Jews. He accused Parnell and his followers of complicity in almost every crime that was at the time committed in Ireland:—

They only paid the Moonlighter his cattle-hocking price

They only helped the murderer with counsel's best advice.....

They never told the ramping crowd to card a woman's hide,

They never marked a man for death—what fault of theirs he died?

The only said "intiminate," and talked and went away—

By God the boys that did the work were braver men than they!

And so on and so on with the repeated suggestion that Parnell and his fellow M.P.'s had deliberately incited a quiet, decent peasantry to murder and cattle-maiming. In the nineteenth century, however, it was taken for granted that you had the right to libel large groups of people. Whatever the dangers of freedom of speech might be, it was held that to interfere with

freedom of speech would be still more dangerous.

### LETTING OFF STEAM.

At that time a common theory was that if you let people talk they would get rid of a lot of steam, and would use up their energy in words instead of in action. Today, however, words appear to be less widely separated from action. Kipling's ballad did not lead to an attack on Irishmen in Bermondsey. Fascist denunciation of Jews, on the other hand, undoubtedly leads to the molestation of Jews in the East End and to attempts to bring about a boycott of their shops. That, I think, makes a considerable difference. Free speech is dangerous when it may lead to crime. Just as a citizen's freedom does not include his freedom to commit a crime, or a breach of the peace, so it does not include freedom to say or write anything that is likely to lead to the commission of a crime or a breach of the peace.

We have to rely largely on our commonsense to tell us when a writer or speaker has abused freedom of speech to a dangerous degree, but we have to be extremely careful in a free country of interfering with the free expression of honest opinion. Take, for example, a booklet that was published some years ago advocating infanticide as the best means of controlling the growth of population. The writer's point of view was certainly eccentric, but he obviously wrote in good faith. He pointed out how a number of fine races had practised infanticide and did his best to prove that there was nothing in the Bible to condemn it. Since he did not go beyond proposing that infanticide should be legalized, it seems to me that it would have been tyrannical and illiberal to suppress his book. Suppose, however, that in the course of it, he had urged mothers, without waiting for a change of the Law, to kill unwanted babies and had told them the most practical way to go about it; his book would then have become an incitement to crime, and no claim to freedom of speech would have been valid as an argument against its suppression.

### THE RIGHT AND THE WRONG.

Revolutionary literature has to be judged by the same standards. Anyone has a right to publish a book contending that civilization progresses catastrophically by means of revolutions, or to forecast with obvious sympathy a revolution which he believes will take place in certain circumstances. But no one has a right to publish a book inciting a section of the community to rise and overthrow the government of the country by force of arms.

Thus there is nothing sacred about the spoken or written word. The ordinary book is merely a saleable commodity and there is not necessarily any more reason to complain of the destruction of a bad book than to the destruction of bad butcher's meat. Unfortunately, it is more difficult to agree as to what is a bad book than to agree as to what is a bad leg of mutton. It is possible, however, to imagine a book so depraved that nearly everybody would admit its depravity. The question then arises: would it be a violation of the freedom of speech to suppress it? Some writers would reply: "Yes."

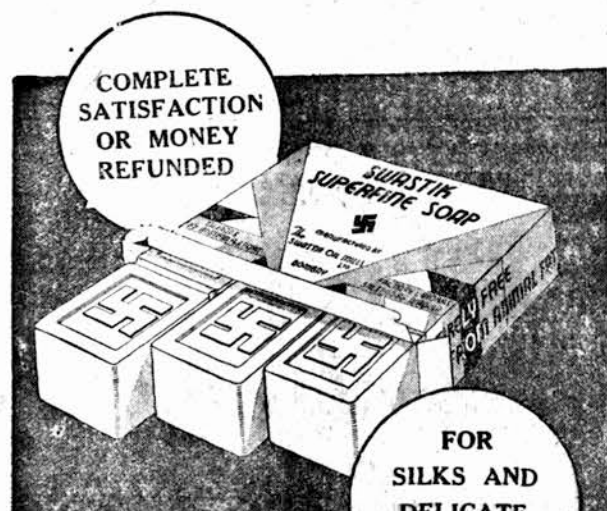
When once you begin to interfere with freedom of speech, you are setting off down a slippery slope that may lead in the end to a rigid censorship." Others would reply: "No." If authors are allowed to exploit indecency without ever being checked, they will become more and more outrageously indecent till in the end even broad-minded people will welcome a rigid censorship." It is undoubtedly true that, if a salacious author is given an inch, he will take an ell. If at this point he is prosecuted for obscenity have the rights of literature been violated? I do not think so.

### GENIUS AND OBSCENITY.

On the other hand, many writers of undoubted genius have been accused of obscenity. Ought they, too, to have their books banned? The question is not an easy one to answer. Some people maintain that genius contains its own anti-toxin, and that the good effects of a work of genius more than counterbalance the possible bad effects. Others maintain that, the greater the genius of a corrupt book, the greater the danger to the susceptible reader. Some of the advocates of complete freedom for authors go so far as to urge that books, however corrupt or obscene, do very little harm. That seems to me to be the result of a disparaging view of literature. Books have obviously one of the most powerful influences on conduct known to mankind, and, if they can exercise an enormous influence for good, it stands to reason that they are capable of exercising an enormous influence for evil.

That is why it seems to me that an obscene book can no more be defended by an appeal to the right of free speech than a book or newspaper containing a libel on the Jews. Authors, dramatists, and film-producers cannot be said to be deprived of freedom of speech because one of their number has been prosecuted or banned on the ground of excessive obscenity. Even the freest society will always draw the line somewhere as regards the liberties it concedes to its members. It will not allow, if it can help it, these liberties to be used to the public injury. A writer should be free to say what he likes? If so what about the Fascist who wrote the attack on the Jews?—Mr. Robert Lynd in "John O'London's Weekly."

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Chancellor Schuschnigg of Austria filled the role of kind uncle to 120 poor peasant girls and boys whom he invited to Vienna as his guests last month. None of the children had seen Vienna before.

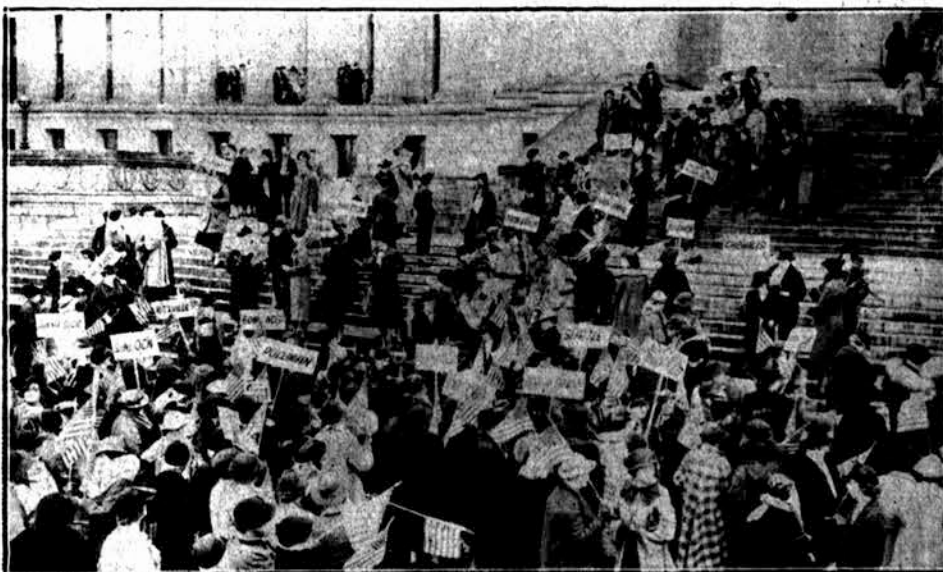


General Chiang-Kai-Shek (left), virtual dictator of China, meets Mr. Shigeru Kawagoe, Japanese Ambassador at Nanking to discuss settlement of Sino-Japanese differences.



Left:—This watery and airy spot on the Ganges at Lucknow has been selected by a Sadhu as his home. When the river rises, he is able to raise his abode higher, so that the water cannot flood his bed.

Right:—German peasant women go to the market.



Scene outside the Legislative building of the State Capitol at Washington, U. S. A., as women from all parts of the State paraded to present a petition to the Governor protesting against racketeering and violence which led to the suppression of a local newspaper.



Senorita Federica Montsenys, most famous woman socialist of Barcelona making her speech at a rally in support of the Madrid Government.

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